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TERMS-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN pollars, if payment be made in advance.

All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent.

T Advertisements making less than one square inse ted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

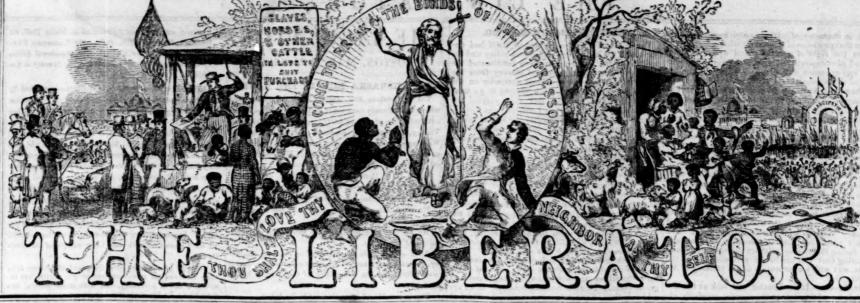
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LOBING, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



THE U. 8. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.' Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

No Union with Slaveholders!

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions To SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUCITIVE SLAVES-AN engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for stayes—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons . . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERCET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT." - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1027.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

# VOL. XXIV. NO. 12.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1854.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Washington Union, of 7th inst. THE LINE OF DIVISION.

From all the indications which come to us from the North and Northwest, we think it may be safely said that the principles involved in the Nebras-ka and Kansas bill, which has just passed the Senka and Kansas bill, which has just passed the Senate by such a triumphant majority, are making a
deer and unmistakeable line of division there between
Dimecrats and Whigs. This is as we anticipated.
We expected that the Whig party of the North,
associating with itself the Abolition and Free-Soil
elements of that section, would denounce the bill, elements of that section, would denounce the office and oppose the great principle of non-intervention upon which it rests. We expected this, because we supposed they would be true to their recorded actions and admitted antecedents. Hence, the recent demonstrations in Boston and elsewhere, the almost universal action through the North of Whig clergymen and orators, does not surprise us. What acquisition originally of all this territory purchased by the name of Louisiana, who denounced the annexation of Texas, who denounced the Mexican war, who denounced the men who advocated and defended the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive There may be some exceptions to the livisions of which we speak.

It may be that some Whigs of the North will

approve of the bill. It is possible that a few Democrats may oppose some of its details. But we apprehend that the exceptions in this case will only ove that there is a rule. We are aware that ere may be Democrats who contended, in 1848, for the principle of non-intervention then announce ed by General Cass, and who have been zealous supporters of the Compromise measures in 1850, which recognized and enacted that principle, who, nt, withhold their assent from the Ne-This we regret exceedingly for many reasons. As we have said before, this paper does not make the details of the bill for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas a party test. We have no power, no authority, to do it. As we understand the matter, the President does not say that he shall regard every man as an Abolitionist or a Whig who regard every man as an Assattoniet or a wing who refuses his assent to the details of the bill; but no man will be so idle as to suppose that he will, so far as his own action is concerned, allow the bill to be made a test elsewhere against the men who support it. It a Democratic member of Congress is led by his judgment and his conscience to yote for the bill, as we ope all Democrats will be led to do, and he returns to his constituents to encounter the clamor and op-position of Whigs and Abolitionists, together with disaffected men of his own party, no sensible man-at least no man who understands and appreciates the character of the Executive—will believe that the President will allow such factious men to wield pubhe patronage to overthrow any man at home, who has given to the principles of the bill a cordial and conscientious support. We repeat that this paper does not now assume that this bill, in any of its stages thus far, or the votes upon it, constitutes a test of De-mocracy; but gentlemen should consider well, whether the great principles of the measure, which can be regarded in our party in no other light than as fundamental, do not here, and will not elsewhere, present what the ultimate tribunal-the People-will regard and act up-

## EDWARD EVERETT.

We had hoped, notwithstanding all the discouragements, that the Whig party at the North would, under the wise counsels of such men as Everett, Choate, and others of like stamp, be brought to con-sider the follies and hazards of their anti-Southern sucer the folius and mazards of their anti-Southern demonstrations, and would, upon reflection, retrace their steps, and become united with the Whigs of the South in a great national party. We expected with confidence that EDWARD EVERETT would, of all men, have signalized his devotion to the con-servative interests of the country, as they are em-bodied and guarded in those great enactments of the thirty-first Congress, known collectively as the compromise-of which he has always avowed himself the ardent friend. If he had stood firmly up to the crisis—if he had proved himself true to his post in the time of trial—there would have been a chance of getting the Whig party safely through the Abolition breakers, amidst which it was strug-gling. But his influence has been exerted only to pitate the disaster which he could have avert-Never did an eminent man commit so wretch ed a blunder-never was a statesman so lamenta bly at fault as is Mr. Everett, in his course upon the Nebraska bill. He has lost a splendid opportunity of consolidating his fame—of blazing bright-est amongst the shining lights of the land. He has, with a strange infatuation, abandoned the lofty position which he so long held with bonor to him-self and benefit to his country, and descended to unite himself with a sect whose doctrines, maxims and practices, cannot but be the opposite of his.
When we see such a man surrender himself to the e-Soilers and Abolitionists, and take his place along side of Seward, Chase, and Sumner, we have ing to do but to express our astonishment at the spectacle, and regret so lamentable an instance of instability in one of the most gifted intellects of

the age.

The defection of Mr. Everett, and of the Nation-The defection of Mr. Everett, and of the National lutelligencer, has played havoe with the Whig party. It is useless to disguise the fact that Abolitionism and Free-Soilism have, with these accessions, effectually broken the ties which bound together the Whigs of the South and of the North. The former cannot fraternize with the latter, ar-The former cannot fraternize with the latter, arrayed as they now are against one another, upon the vital constitutional principle which is embraced in the Nebraska question. There could be neither consistency, propriety, or sincerity, in any union between them, after the proceedings of the Northern Whigs upon this question. For some days, rumors have been rife of a meeting of the Southern Whigs having been secretly held at Washington, in which Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, and others, declared the party disbanded, and denounced the National Intelligencer for its desertion of the South. We know not whether these rumors be well founded or not, but this we will say, that if they shall be ed or not, but this we will say, that if they shall be confirmed, we shall be gratified by the stand taken by the meeting, and shall cheerfully cast in our lot with the South—our own South—and abide the consequences. Inclination no less than duty impels us to this determination.—Petersburgh Intel.

THE CLERGY AND NEBRASKA.

The New York Evangelist, in an editorial article re-

These remarks have been suggested, by a renewed attempt on the part of the Journal of Commerce, to overawe this class of citizens, and to disfranchise them, to all intents and purposes. Some four years since, this same Journal inaugurated a similar movement, and sought to brow-beat the clergy into an advocacy of the Fugitive Slave Law, not then, but soon, by a foregone conclusion, to be enthen, but soon, by a foregone conclusion, to be enacted. We have not forgotten its editorial of April 12, 1850, headed 'Politics and the Pulpit, in which, after seriously castigating a venerable elergyman of Brooklyn, for speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Webster, in his pulpit, on the Sabbath, the editors used the following language: 'Clergymen ought to understand, that while they attend to the proper duties of their calling, they will be respected, honored and beloved; but that, if they descend to the arena of politics, their black coats will most likely be rolled in the dirt.'

out of their appropriate sphere.

It is time that the Journal of Commerce understood that the clergy are quite as well qualified to determine what is 'their appropriate sphere' as any self-constituted guardians can be. It may edi-fy it also to learn, that not a few of the very elergy who openly sustained, and were sustained by this journal in 1850, are now the most determined opposers of this new crusade against the North; and that a Memorial has just been sent to Congress, signed by almost every Protestant clergyman in and that a Memorial has just been sent to Congress, signed by almost every Protestant clergyman in this city and vicinity, of all creeds and denomina-tions, Compromise and Anti-Compromise men, re-monstrating against the passage of this infamous bill. The vocation of the Journal is gone. It can no longer hold the lash in the style of the South, over the heads of the clergy. They will heed no more the snap of the slave-driver's whip. The Journal will do well henceforth to avoid 'travelling so far out of its appropriate sphere.'

considered his Presidential chances very seriously damaged by the opposition to the bill, beginning damaged by the opposition to the bill, beginning with that report, and coming down to this time. Well, it was unjust to the Illinois patriot to hint that he could be actuated by selfish considerations in concecting his variously modified changeling, or to town it a compared attempt to herry the inter-Something New. The elergymen of Gloucester, eight in number, request the citizens, men and women, to assemble in the Town Hall, to-morrow evening, to remonstrate against the abolition of freedom in the territory north of 36 30 for the Presidency. Mr. Douglas is too virtuous a man for the compiracy against the rights of man and the law of God."—Boulon Paper.

The elergy are doing a large business in politics has now; we shall see with what advantage to the fast now; we shall see with what advantage to the fast now; we shall see with what advantage to the that the general sense of the country will not sustain the general sense of the country will not sustain the general sense of the country will not sustain the general sense of the country will not sustain the general sense of the country will not sustain the general sense of the country will not sustain the general sense of the country will not sustain the general sense of the country will not sustain the control of the course, he never thought of winning southern votes, or of bartering of the territory north of 36 30 for the Presidency. Mr. Douglas is too virtuous a man for that. Neither is the repeal of the restriction on Slavery any outrage. Mr. Douglas asserted with an air of the utmost innocence that that repeal was no part of the object of his bill, it was simply an immediate the North. Of course, he never thought of winning southern votes, or of bartering of the territory north of 36 30 for the Presidency. Mr. Douglas asserted with an air of the utmost innocence that that repeal was no part of the object of his bill, it was simply an immediate the Norths. Of course, he never the object of his bill, it was simply an immediate the Norths. Of course, he never the object of his bill.

I passed last night at the Senate Chauber, until five the Norths. On the Presidency. Mr. Douglas asserted with an air of the utmost innocence that that repeal was no part of the object of his bill, it was simply an immediate the Norths. On the Presidency. Mr. Douglas asserted wi

tain them in travelling so far out of their appropriate sphere. One thing is clear, viz., that they who approve of the continual interference of the Protestant clergy with politics, in the pulpit and out, under the plea of humanity, cannot complain of Bishop Hughes and other Catholic prelates and priests, for doing the same thing.

When we speak of the 'clergy,' we do not mean that all of them engage is political discussions; we trusta large part of them are more considerate. The case of some of them is trying, as there are more or less Abolitionists in almost every Congregation,—but will be found not more so in the end than that of many who pursue the opposite course. Every such popular excitement makes trouble for ministers, who are expected to please men of antagonistic views on the exciting topic, while at the same time they must satisfy their own convictions of duty.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SELLECTIONS.

THE CLERGY AND NEBRASKA.

The New York Evangelist, in an editorial article reply to his declaration that he, Mr. Chase, was elected by a 'corrupt bargain,' that whoever said that stated a falsehood. This remark Mr. Douglas re-The New York Evangelist, in an editorial article relating to the Nebraska conspiracy, says—

We have not been surprised, therefore, at the indignation of the Protestant clergymen of the North, at the attempt now making in Congress to remove the landmarks of freedom, and to lay open the vast central territory of North America to the blighting influence of slavery. The clergy have shown no favor to this traitorous aggression on the rights of humanity. They have mingled in the councils of the citizens, to encourage them by a propriate stirring arguments. They have drawn up memorials, and without distinction of sect or creed, have subscribed their names to these remonstrances, and sent up their appeals to two Houses of Congress.

This is as it should be. They are thus walking in the steps, also, of their revolutionary fathers, and proving themselves not unworthy sons of such noble sires. A united movement, on their part, must tell, now as then, on the welfare of their beloved country.

These remarks have been suggested, by a renewal attempt on the steps. Also, be a suggested, by a renewal attempt on the part of the Journal of Commerce.

The series of the Free-Soil Sentors. His manner and address of the Free-Soil Sentors. His manner and address of the Chair; or that the part of Benton upon Foote, in the celebrated pistol seene, should have been re-enacted upon the spat of the Chair; or that the part of Benton upon Foote, in the celebrated pistol seene, should have been re-enacted upon the spat of the two allowed to proceed without let or hindrance, till it seemed there could be no fitting termination to it but by a general bar-room melee and knock down. All that was wanting to make the scene complete and harmonious was the presence of Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan on the floor in a regular set-to. The galleries were allowed to applaud without let or hindrance, till it seemed there could be no fitting termination to it but by a general bar-room melee and knock down. All that was wanting to make the scene complete and called to order with the most authoritative manner, and declared that at the next slightest demonstration, they should be cleared. And this same Senater Gwin, with a flushed face and imperious manner, spoke out on that occasion and said, 'Do not wait for that; do it at once.' Let the incident be marked. Mr. Douglas took especial care, however, to avoid all collision with certain other gentlemen opposed to the bill. Such for example as Mr. Houston and Mr. Truman Smith. Either of these April 12, 1850, headed 'Polities and the Pulpit, in which, after seriously castigating a venerable clergyman of Brooklyn, for speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Webster, in his pulpit, on the Subbath, the editors used the following language: 'Clergymen ought to understand, that while they attend to the proper duties of their calling, they will be respected, honored and beloved; but that, if they descend to the arena of polities, their black coats will most likely be rolled in the dirt.'

The success of these bravadoes has emboldened the Journal to resort once more to the same measures, in support of the Nebraska bill. In commenting recently on the part taken by the clergy of Worcester, Mass., the editors thus instruct their religious teachers: 'The elergy are doing a large business in polities just now; we will see with what advantage to the cause they wish to promote. Our own opinion is, that the general sense of the country will not sustain them in travelling so far out of their appropriate sphere.'

It is time that the house of the sating a venerable clergy men of the sustain them. In travelling so far out of their appropriate sphere.' at one time quite manfully, and to everybody's de-light, spoke like a man with a soul in his body on

To return to last night's debate. The dignified bearing of Gov. Seward, in his various replies and explanations to Douglas, were a marked feature. Judge Wade also distinguished himself again by some pointed and clinching observations, addressed to the defenders and apologists of Slavery. His ed to the detenders and apologists of Savery. Inserpeated sallies won him great favor and applause. But perhaps the most significant event of the night was the maiden speech of the new Senator from Maine, Mr. Pitt Fessenden. His debut was eminently successful. He commanded strict attention from all sides, and enforced the conviction on all Journal will do well beneeforth to avoid 'travelling so far out of its appropriate sphere.'

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

THE CLOSING SCENES.

Washington, Saturday, March 4, 1854.

The seenes of last night were a fitting finale to the passage through the Senate of the infamous Nebraska bill. The long day's session extended into the evening. The evening wore on to midnight. Midnight passed, and the cock crew, and daylight broke before the vote was taken. At length, after an earnest and deprecatory speech of Gen. Houston against the measure, the record was finally made at 5 o'clock in the morning, after an exceeding session of 19 hours. And so ended the first step in this great iniquity.

Of the noticeable events of the night, let me first refer to Doughas's heated speech, which, commencing before midnight, extended to 3 o'clock in the morning. In this performance, Mr. Doughas appared in several distinct characters. As Chairman of the Committee reporting the bill, as Agitator-feered in several distinct characters. As Chairman of the Committee reporting the bill, as Agitator-feered and Summer, with unsurpassed virulence, and poured out torrents of vehement vituperation and insult upon their heads, because in their address they characterized this measure of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an outrage, and suggested 'Presidential aspirations' as being at the bottom of it. The high pitch of wrath to which Mr. Douglas rose in this part of his remarks could only be accounted for on the supposition that he considered his Presidential chances very seriously damaged by the opposition to the bill, beginning with that report, and coming down to this time.

light, spoke like a man with a soul in his body on the subject of Douglas and dragooning, but he fa-ded out before the close, and quietly went back to the ranks as an obedient subaltern. In that day's debate, Mr. Chase acquitted himself with great credit and ability. His response to Mason was se-vere and indignant in tone, yet courteous in man-

# to term it a criminal attempt to betray the interests of freedom and the North. Of course, he nev-

Representatives in 1848, 1850, or at any other period, repudiated, voted down, the Missouri Compromise; and there is not an 'honorable' Senator who does not know that it is false. What they did the extraordinary proceedings which took place in the

Were they to state the fact just as the journals of both Houses of Congress authorize them to do, they could make nothing out of it for their cause. Their argument now is,—the North voted down the Missouri Compromise in 1848 and 1850—therefore, its clamor in favor of it now is hypocritical, and the South is released from all obligation to maintain a second of the form. The bill was passed on the morning of March 4th, and the methe Compromise. A true statement of the facts

Chase, Seward, Wade, and Fessenden, and the noble Sam. Houston, of Texas, the trouble was not what they should reply, but how they could pass on without sullying themselves by meeting Douglas upon the low personal grounds upon which he had to lower down the question, because he could not elevate himself to the dignity of the principle involved in it.

From the National Era.

HISTORY FALSIPIED.

knows that it moves in solid column, one hundred and fifty thousand strong, and controls society and politics in thirteen States of this free country, as despotically as a monopoly we wot of does a State we can see from our window. To please it, he will vote freedom a delusion, progress a piece of non-snee, human rights a day-dream of fools, and the Declaration of Independence a rhotorical flourish; he will assert a palpable lie in a solemn statute; he will arrive at his ends by fraud; he will coveracy; and, without a pang of regret, will conmocracy: and, without a pang of regret, will con-sign a broad portion of God's free earth to human slavery, and make his country a bye-word and a

HISTORY PALSIFIED.

Among all the prominent advocates of the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, in Congress and out of it, there is not one candid enough to tell the truth concerning the conduct of the North and Northern Representatives in 1848 and 1850, in relation to that Compromise—not one, who is not pertinaciously guilty of misrepresentation. Even Mr. Badger, who prides himself on the exactive of his logic, and Mr. Clayton, who has always affected to sympathize with the North, are no exceptions to this remark.

The misrepresentation is this:—The North and Northern Representatives, they say, repediated, voted down, the Missouri Compromise in 1848 and 1850. Had this statement been made inadvertently, it would have furnished no ground for questioning the honesty of its authors; but, it is continually deliberately asserted, made the basis of an argument and an appeal against Northern faith and sincerity, and not a word is dropped which could lead any one to suppose that its correctness is not fally admitted.

There is but one word that can properly define such misrepresentation, and that we shall leave unspoken.

It is utterly false, that the North and Northern RECEPTION OF THE CLERICAL REMON-

# It is utterly false, that the North and Northern RECEPTION OF THE CLERICAL REMON-

repudiate and vote down was the attempt, repeatedly U.S. Senate on the 14th inst., on the reception of the made, to extend the policy of that Compromise to the New England Clerical Remonstrance against the New Were they to state the fact just as the journals braska Bill. Here is a more full report of the proceedings. The insolent and audacious speech of Senator

formal or monstrous in the memorial. The bill was passed on the morning of March 4th, and the me-morial was dated on the 1st. It therefore was signthe Compromise. A true statement of the facts would extinguish the point of their argument.—
Thus,—the North, in 1848 and 1850, refused to extend the policy of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific ocean; therefore, the South is released from those who signed it. those who signed it.

It was the right and privilege of all American

Pacific ocean; therefore, the South is released from all obligation to maintain the Compromise as it is?

So, to make good their Logic, the advocates of repeal deliberately falsify History.

From the Philadelphia Register.

PRESIDENTS THAT WOULD BE.

Our 'glorious forefathers' made a most egregious mistake in supposing that they knew what would suit their posterity to the most distant ages, and that the world would never be in advance of the eighteenth century. Under this idea, they made it next to impossible to change the Constitution. So that instrument remains just as they left it, although it is as little suited to the wants of the semale. It shaply expressed the teenings of the semale. It shaples after those who signed it.

It was the right and privilege of all American those who signed it.

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It was the right and privilege of all American those who signed it.

It was the right and privilege of all American those who site of head not know what the object of the memorial itsets believed there was something redients, the head not know what the object of the memorial redients those who single from the character of its signers, that the memorial redients the subject of the memorial redients the subject of the memorial olean mockery. He had also said that the repeal it, although it is as little suited to the wants of this generation as a baby's frock is to the grown man. It solves no question as to the respective limits of State and federal rights, is silent on an-nexation, probibits an elective judiciary, invests a Senate which does not represent the will of the manuration, gives a few thousand men in Rhode Island or California as much weight in political affairs.

Senatilions in New York or Pennsylvania, recognizes to right of suffrage, is absurd on the current of the living God,—his vice-gerents on earth,—was a millions in New York or Pennsylvania, recognizes to right of suffrage, is absurd on the current of the living God,—his vice-gerents on earth,—was seviment to the surface that the people were deeply moved by it. Ministers of the Gospel were men. They had the sportant question in our national experience, it has been disregarded. In the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, the annexation of Texas, the establishment of State banks, &c., &c. The chief purpose it now serves is to afford grounds of scrupt to conscientious men in the discharge of political duties; while ambitious demagogues give the conscientious men in the discharge of political duties; while ambitious demagogues give the select that the providency, as the 'glorious' gentlemen aforesaid conceived it, did very well in their time, when the eminent services of Washington made other candidacies impossible. In our day, however, it is an abundant source of pour day, however, it is an abundant source of pour day, however, it is an abundant source of pour day, however, it is an abundant source of pour day, however, it is an abundant source of pour day, however, it is an abundant source of pour day, however, it is an abundant source of pour day, however, it is an abundant source of pour day, however, it is an abundant source of pour day, however, it is an abundant source of pour day, however, it is an abundant source of pour day, however, it is an abundant source

It was a sad spectacle last night. An andigoise debate was brought to an undigoided close. Like autoineers round their chief who hammers as way, Douglas's abettors stood round Douglas.—
'Going, going, gone.' There goes the bill; and a many good jokes are cracked about the 'higher law.' The people in the gallery were mightily an assed at the funny things said by gree-haired Butter, the Senator from South Carolina. Douglas is the North: a state of the South Carolina. Douglas is the Senator from South Carolina. Douglas is the part of the South Carolina. Douglas is the part of the South Carolina. Douglas is in judgment over all the agitators of the North: but they have offended him; help according to the North: but they have offended him; help according to the North: but they have offended him; help according to the North: but an a good American, and I blush to think that my commend the state of the South Carolina. The state of the South Carolina is the state of the South Carolina and South Carolina. They accorded him is a before the profess to serve. Such language was not respectful, coming from any petitioners. Ministers of the tops of anything, but do not accoust him of so for a server of the South of the theory of the twenty the South Carolina. The state of the South of the theory of the twenty the South Carolina, and the state of the South of the Constitution of the South they come here as ministers of God, His vice-generits, as the Senator from Texas said, or vice-regents, as he probably meant, and as servants of their Divine Master, and in His name protest against a great moral wrong, which they, as ministers of the Gospel, declared to be committed by an act of this body. He objected to the receipt of a memorial couched in such terms, and professing to speak by any such authority. Without any disrespect to the memorialists personally, or any disrespect to the cloth which, to say the least, they do not grace, he moved, as the proper course, that the

respect to the cloth which, to say the least, they do not grace, he moved, as the proper course, that the memorial be not received.

Mr. Douglas—It has already, been received.

Mr. Butler (of S. C.) said he had always entertained the highest respect for the ministers of the Gospel. His respect was so high, that he would almost submit to their rebuke for an aet-performed in his official capacity. But that respect was for them in their appropriate and sacred calling; and when they abandoned their duty, descended from their high position,—when they forgot the religion of the Lamb, and mingled with the waters of the turbid pool of political strife, his respect no longer continued. The memorialists have quitted the pulpit, and have taken their place in the political arena, and they speak as vice-regents of God on earth, and presume in His name solemnly to pronounce upon the Senate the judgment of the Alearth, and presume in His name solemnly to pronounce upon the Senate the judgment of the Almighty. He could no longer respect them when
they themselves abandoned their sacred duties.—
When they abandoned the religion which they professed, the religion which was typified by the meck
and lowly Lamb, and took up the character of the
political lion, 'going about seeking whom they
might devour,' they do violence to the gospel and
the religion of the Saviour. He knew not what
more was to be done than that senators should express their condemnation of this proceeding. He
thought they deserved the censure of the Senate.

Mr. Adams said the South had for over thirty
years remained under an unjust and oppressive act,

ars remained under an unjust and oppressive ac years remained under an unjust and oppressive act, and if its repeal led to agitation, they who had originally done the injustice were responsible for the agitation. He would treat this memorial as he would treat all others. It professed to be the act of ministers of the Gospel, but it was so differ-

act of ministers of the Gospel, but it was so different from the acts of the Apostles, that it lost all the protency and character which its signers supposed their character and position would give it.

Mr. Houston said there was no invocation in the memorial, of the vengeance of the Almighty on the Senate. It was a respectful protest against a measure pending in the Senate at the time it was signed. It was a respectful protest in the name of Almighty God, against that measure. (Laughter.)

Mr. Weller, of California—Who authorized them to do that? to do that?

Mr. Houston said that when he said that these gentlemen were vice-gerents of the Almighty God on earth, he did not expect that the use of these on earth, he did not expect that the use of these words—vice-gerents, would have been commented upon. What he meant was, that they were the harbingers of peace on earth. If the ministers of the Gospel were not recognized by the constitution, they were recognized in the moral constitution of society, and were recognized in the great constitu-tion of man's salvation, which was the foundation of all moral and religious organizations. He re peated his views of the equality of the political rights of ministers of the Gospel with other citizens. He also repeated his declaration that the measure calling for this protest would, and had already produced agitation and excitement. The bill goes down, but works badly; it works like physic, upwardly.

Mr. Everett, of Mass., said that it was due to the

Mr. Everett, of Mass., said that it was due to the Senate that he should explain his connection with it. He was called from his seat a few moments before he presented the memorial, to the door of the Senate, where he was requested by a gentleman to take charge of the memorial, and to present it to the Senate. The gentleman who had brought it, was introduced to him as a most respectable gentleman of the clerical profession. That gentleman requested him to present it to the Senate. As the memorial was volumnious, he called one of the Senate's attendants, and told him to carry it in and lay it on the Secretary's desk, where it now lies.— Senate's attenuants, and told him to carry it in and lay it on the Secretary's desk, where it now lies.—
He had not read it at that time, nor did he read it until he did so afterwards with the Senator from Illinois. 'He thought this explanation of his connection with it ought to be made, as the memo-Illinois. 'He thought this explanation of his connection with it ought to be made, as the memorial was considered offensive, by the Senator from Illinois and others, to the Senate. He believed the memorial was in fact signed by all the gentlemen whose names were attached to it, before the date of the passage of the Nebraska bill, and consequently when that measure was before the Senate. It ought therefore to be regarded as the expression of the sentiments of the signers, respecting a measure actually pending before the Senate. He had not argued as to the expediency of presenting memorials upon subjects which have passed from the body. But as others had continued to do so, he thought he might do so, particularly as it was possible the bill might be returned to the Senate. He did not think these three thousand clergymen of New England had any design to slip from the appropriate line of their duty, into the political arena. Among them there were doubtless men of all political parties. This memorial was signed by men who looked upon the measure purely in a moral point of view. Looking upon it in that light, they had expressed their sentiments upon it. Such had been the habit of clergymen in that section of the country. They on all proper occasions expressed their views upon all moral questions occurring—they have in this instance done no more. It was hardly necessary for him to say that three thousand clergymen of New England were a very respectable

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but by common consent on the part of the South what Territory beside that lay north 36 deg. 30

more intense should be the cond

people who are betrayed, how much more blasti the judgment of mankind! These men who wou

sion. It roused the ire of the 'little giant,'

proceeded to pour out a storm of insult and vulgar-

have never read a more insolent and indecent

ton, of Texas, got up, and nobly and manfuily de-fended the petitioners, and boldly told Mr. Douglas

that he had proved what the ministers had declared to be true, that the Nebraska bill was a fraud and

a breach of faith. The speech was a brave and

back the taunts and insolence of Douglas, he ex-plained his connection with it; that it was handed to him; he had not read it, &c., &c. He thought

this explanation of his connection with it ought to be made, 'as the memorial was considered offensive by the Senator from Illinois, and others, to the Senate.'

Then follows a tame and trembling defence of the clergy. We are ashamed, we blush to record the fact. That old Sam Houston should defend like a

tianity ask that miscreant leave to speak!

With good opinion of the law.

'No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,

Of course he is offended at the rising moral indig

nation which his traitorous course has awakened. Of course he thinks ministers are out of their

sphere when they denounce his acts as wicked. So would have thought Benedict Arnold, and so un

We hate to say such things. We want to praise fr. Everett. We feel that this is no time for nice

he thinks not of man, liberty, posterity-only of

MR. EVERETT'S BACK AND LOINS.

Whereas complaints have been made and sus picions expressed because the Hon. Edward Everett

character, and has long been well known by

friends, and to a considerable extent, by the pub

lie. We add, that this certificate is entirely un-solicited by Mr. Everett, and is volunteered by mr

If as we have too much reason to fear, Mr

Everett is actually laboring under the infirm

it is unnatural, not to say criminal, in the peopl of Massachusetts to show so little consideration for

their eloquent Senator's health. We would advis

From the Springfield (Vt.) Telegraph.

MEMORIAL OF THE CLERGY.

In the Senate, Mr. Everett presented the great

ous bar-room sermons against the recep memorial. Sam Houston came to the

en presenting this memorial came to be require

In the House, Mr. Appleton asked leave to presen

the same memorial. Objection being made, the memorial was withdrawn. This is really a strange

proceeding! A memorial from the entire clergy New England is coolly tabled in the House, a

WASHINGTON, March 14.

he could possibly do .- N. Y. Ese. Post.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 17, 1854.

doubtedly still thinks Georgey of Hungary.

en got up Mr. Everett, and, instead of hurling

When he had concluded, old Sam House

body of men. No other body of men in the country, | tions, in character of petitions and remonstrance of the same number, were more learned, more reli-gious, moral and intelligent, than they. They were devoted to the cause of religion and morality the most of them with very little reward or expec-tation, in the way of the goods of this world. He further eulogised the character of the memorialists. He regretted that this memorial had elicited any feeling. The Senatur from New York had presented the memorial of the bishop and clergy of New York, and it had been received without a word of objection. This memorial ought to be received as all others are. It was wrong to ascribe to its signers angry or unworthy feelings or motives.

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, said he was in favor the largest liberty to petition, provided they were respectful. His first objection to the memorial was, that it was out of time, and too late to effect any action on the bill, which had passed the Senato, in all probability never to return. The Senate had done the deed, and now deserved the righteous judgment of heaven. It would seem that this righteous judgment meant pains, torments and pun-ishments: but he expected it would be one full of approval for the deed. The Senator from North approval for the deed. The Senator from North Carolina said he had great respect for the clergymen, so long as their robes were unspotted, and the did not dabble in polluted waters, or the pool of ald agree with the Senator, if h politics He wo night the pool of politics was more polluted than the stagnant waters of contradicting theology, in which these clergymen lived. He believed the pool of politics far more pellucid, clean, healthy and beneficial, than the stagnant waters which surunded the contradictory creeds and dogmas of ese men, no two of whom could agree upon any point of theology. The Senate had an officer chosen for his ability and information, who was a brother clergyman, whose duty it was to expound divin law to the Senate, and he would, therefore, if the law to the Senate, and he would, therefore, if the motion be in order, move to refer this memorial to the Rev. Henry Slicer, Chaplain of the Senate, with instructions to inquire and report to the Senate whether the Nebraska bill was a violation of the law of God, and whether the Schate was in danger of having invoked the judgment and condemnation of heaven by passing it. (Loud laughter.) If Mr. Slicer decided in the affirmative, he would be willing to revoke his action, and would use his en-deavors to induce the House to send the bill back

Mr. Douglas said the Abolition address put forth pers of Congress, had called upon the ministers of the gospel to rise and rebuke this bill as a violation of plighted faith, &c., and now clergymen, in obedience to that call, were engaged in getting up protests founded upon the false statements contained in that address. These memorialists say, 'We, in the name of Almighty God, protest, &c.' What was this assumption of the name and the power of the Almighty, but an attempt to establish in this country the doctrine, that the clergy have the supreme right to determine and pronounce the will of God on all subjects, and particularly in relation to the political action of Congress? It was an attempt to set up a theocracy. It was an at-tempt to put the legislation of the country in the hands and under the control of the church. No bolder attempt than this was ever made by any church in the most despotic countries, or in the darkest ages of the world, to enforce the doctrine that it was the privilege of the church to tell the people, that not only on religious subjects, but also upon all political ones, they must receive as the divine will, whatever they received from the church. If this pretension of the clergy be now sanctioned. all questions must be referred to the clergy for approval, before Congress shall act. The memorial purports to speak in the name of the Almighty, and in that name protests against the bill. It tells Congress plainly that the gates of Heaven are clos-ed, unless we obey the behests of the Abolitionists. ed, unless we obey the behests of the Abolitionists. He had great respect for clergymen, and for their calling. He had no doubt but these memorialists were men of learning, intelligence, and respectability; but he was sure that there could not be found throughout the country, any other body of men of equal number, who had more ignorance upon this ne subject, upon which they now protested. How many of them had ever read the history of the Act of 1820! Not one. How many of them had ever read the history of the votes of the Northern States repudiating at the time the adoption of that very Act? Not one. How many of them had ever read the votes and proceedings of the Act of 1820? Not one. Yet they profess to speak the will of God upon a subject, in relation to which they are pro-foundly ignorant,—they speak of the sanctity of national engagements. Did any one of these three national engagements. Did any one of these three thousand preachers tell their people in 1850, when the Fugitive Slave Law was resisted by force, that it was their duty to obey it, on the ground that it was a national engagement of the Constitution of the United States! Not one. Did they tell their people that the Senate did right in passing that act, and in carrying out a national engagement! Not one. If it was part of the duty of these three thousand clergymen to speak about the sanctity of national engagements, where were they in when in Boston the law was openly resisted by force! They were silent. But now at the bidding of the Abolition junta in Congress, they come for in the name of the Almighty. He cared nothing personally for this or many other insults caused by the addresses of Abolition confederates. He could bide his time. The day would come when not a man could be found who would say he ever was opposed to the great American principle of self-go

Mr. Houston again spoke.
Mr. Seward said he did not intend to be drawn into any discussion now on the Nebraska bill, but nto any discussion now on the Nedraska cill, but he had a few words to say concerning the incident leading to this discussion. The motion not to re-ceive the petition was out of order, because the pe-tition had been received. The other motion to refer the matter to the chaplain was not seriously

Mr. Petit-If the rules will allow it, I will it

Mr. Seward said that it seemed to be assum the rules admitted no such motion; therefore it would not be pressed. The Senator from Illinois and others, having expressed their sentiments, have no objection to the memorial going to the table, which is what the petitioners desire, though he did not believe this was the right way to reply to me-morials and protests from the people, but as others had expressed their opinion as to the memorial, he asked to do the same. He then said if the presen-tation of this memorial here is wrong, it is either in regard to time, place, or circumstance, or character of the memorialists, or argument which the memorial makes. I think those who will reflect on the subject, will see that no consure can justly e cast upon the memorialists in regard to time. t has been the habitual practice of the Senate, to receive memorials upon subjects not yet before the body for action, and which might never be. O such character were the memorials upon the sub-ject of liberty of conscience to American citizens in reign countries, which have been received with This matter was a subject of legiti-Although the mate consideration for the Senate. Senate had acted, its action is yet inchoate, and li-able to be reviewed. When the bill shall pass the other House, if ever it does,—it probably will come back with amendments. Even if this were not so, the Senate might be convinced by the arguments of memorialists or otherwise, that they had acted un memorialists or otherwise, that they had acted un-wisely and injuriously. If so, it is not too late to rescind our action. We can take measures to rerescind our action. We can take measures to re-peal the act if it shall pass. Was there anything wrong in respect to the characters of the persons who have presented this memorial! It is said they are clergymen; but they are, nevertheless. American citizens, and the broader qualification of citizenship covers over the lesser and inferior character and description of clergymen. Every man who is a citizen of the United States.—and, according to my theory, even every man who, although not a citizen, yet is a subject of the United States government.—has a right to petition the Congress of the United States upon any subject of national interest, or which can be legislantely a subject of legislation. Is there, then, any well-grounded objection to the fact, that they describe themselves as clergymen? Certainly not. It is the right of a citizen, if he can petition, to do so in his own way. I he thinks there is anything is his character or position which entitles his opinion to higher consideration, or which leads to the belief that -has a right to petition the Congres he understands the subject more thoroughly than others, it is right to describe himself by the appellation which designates his profession, his charac-ter, or his office. It is only on this principle that the legislatures of States make their voices known to Congress, by describing themselves as legisla-tures of State. They come here with their resolu-

under that provision of the constitution which guarantees the right of petition, and upon no other ground of constitutional right whatever. Is there any well-grounded objection to the language or the tone of the memorial! I think not. While on the tone of the memorial? I think not. While on the one hand it is such a memorial as a secular person like myself would not be apt to dictate or sign, because there is a solemnity of tone, seriousness and religious consideration, which secular men do not ndulge or affect; yet, on the other hand, it is pronized its existence therein. When a resolute effort was made in 1820 to prevent its spread, the North succumbed and Missouri was given over to Slavery. indulge or affect; yet, on the other hand, it is pro-fessional and natural on the part of the memorial-ists. It is in the character of those who make it. It is said they assume to speak the will, and judg-ment, and pleasure of the Creator and Judge of ment, and pleasure of the Creator and Judge of men and nations. I do not understand them as assuming to speak any such thing. I understand them as saying in substance, as follows:—'We, citizens of the United States, subscribing ourselves as clergymen, in the presence of Almighty God, and in His name, address the Congress of the United States.' What is wrong or unusual in this! You do not compresse your proceedings here on any min., was solemnly secured to freedom. And now, at the first suggestion of surrender, this too is to follow the rest, and be yielded to Slavery. It is to citizens of the United States, subscribing ourselves as clergymen, in the presence of Almighty God, and in His name, address the Congress of the United States.' What is wrong or unusual in this! You do not commence your proceedings here on any day during the session, without acknowledging and declaring that you are in the presence, and in the name, and with an invocation of the blessing of Almighty God.

Mr. Mason.—If the Senator will look at the Memorial, he will find that the signers carefully expected.

Mr. Mason.—If the Senator will look at the Memorial, he will find that the signers carefully exclude their character of citizens. They speak of themselves as clergymen, who, in the name of Almighty God, and in His presence, make the protest.

Mr. Seward.—I may agree as to the fact, that they do not state their citizenship, but I believe there is no dispute of the fact that they are citizens of the United States.

Mr. Mason.—Non constat. a sine qua non in the election of every northern man

Mason .- Non constat.

of the United States.

Mr. Mason.—Non constat.

Mr. Seward.—I say, that it is practically known to us that the clergy of this country are persons invested with the rights of citizens. They come here, declaring that they come in the presence of Almighty God. It is that universal and eternal presence in which we are all, every day and hour of our lives, and from which we can never for a moment even escape. It is objected to because their address is in the name of Almighty God. What is that but a mode of arrecting attention to the condemnation of the same and Nebraska conspiracy, how much of the Kansas and Nebraska conspiracy. noment even escape. It is objected to because heir address is in the name of Almighty God. What is that but a mode of arresting attention to What is that but a mode of arresting attention to their earnest remonstrance and prayer! While there are occasions which we never suffer ourselves equally true that our action ought to be in the name of the Supreme Being. We may put off or lay aside the thoughts of that awful presence during our secular labors and during a life of care, confusion and turmoil, but when we come to close our eyes upon the world, we cannot shut them without the reflection that we are even here in the sight of the Judge of all men. Every man when he writes the Judge of all men. Every man when he writes his will or instructions for those to come after him recites that it is done in the name of God.' should not adopt this mode of addressing the Sen te or Congress. It is not my habit to do so .- but I know it is the habit, it is in the character of those who have signed this memorial. I see no objection to it. Is it disrespectful to the Senate of the United States, that men should say they speak to them in the name of God, and in His presence! If it be so, it must be because we claim to be here exempt so, it must be because we chain to be here exempted from the superintending government and providence of that Being in whom, and by whom, we live; and through whom we exist upon earth. It also objected that there is another offensive remark—that the memorialists think the measure, against which they protest, is immoral in its national statement. against which they protest, is limboral in the matter,—and that among its consequences, it will draw down upon us—not upon the Senate, but the nation—the judgments of Almighty God. The great measure proposed is either moral or immoral. here is no neutrality between morality and immorality. We may conscientiously differ in as-certaining which is the moral side, but nevertheless it is moral or immoral. These think it is of one character, others think differently. It is our right to act, let them think what they will. It is their right to tell us their opinion, just as they un-derstand and believe. By the judgments of God, I understand they mean that every human act of any magnitude is connected with preceding causes and subsequent effects; that a right act is connected with usefulness, happiness, and all the bless-ings of just rules, and to those acts which, whether we deem them moral or immoral, whether intentionally wrong or not, or unwise, there are connected consequences of error, danger, peril, unhappiness, and ruin. This, in my judgment, is all the

xpression means.

Mr. Butler.—I ask the Senator whether in his opinion, from an inspection of the paper, the elergymen who signed it had the paper before them time they signed it. It purported to have en signed on the first of March, and the bill pass-the Senate on the 3d. Will he tell me whether criticism and division, but his flunkeyism is too ed the Senate on the 3d. Will he tell me whether they did or did not sign their names blindly, withseeing the memorial? r. Seward.—The Senator will excuse me from

bad, to utter, to be passed by. What a dreadful mistake Mr. Everett is making! how fatally be is answering his question, for I have not gone nearer to t'e paper to look at it than I now am when I stand at my desk.

answering his question, for I have not gote nearer to the paper to look at it than I now am when I stand at my desk.

Mr. Butler.—I venture to say they never saw the memorial.—they could not have done it.

Mr. Seward.—I was saying these persons being clergymen, being devoted to the cause of God and the care of souls, have language of their own, and that in this language they have embodied to the loquence—why does he not use them! Alas! and that in this language they have embodied their opinions of a secular question, and in it there the Presidency. is nothing which by just construction ought to give offence. I come now to the close of what I have to say, which is, that I regard this as a question of no little importance. The right of petition is a constitutional right, an invaluable one; and I shall gation, which, he says, it is understood, 'will apnever be found criticising the language of petitioners pear in the Congressional Globe, of to-morrow see whether I can find cause for cavil or reject tion. Petitioners may say precisely what they please and what they think, in whatever tone or please and what they think, in whatever tone or language they think proper. They may use for me any epithet they please; still, with a conscience would of offence against God and man, I can go on here performing my duties, precisely as if what they said had been in language of courtesy, compliment, and praise. For this reason, I have risen to his opinions were favorable to the remonstrance, windicate the memorial, and do justice to those from and that he was prevented from doing so solely by whom it has come.

Mr. Badger contended that, despite the special pleading of the Senator from New York, the memopleading of the Senator from New York, the memo-rialists did assume to speak in the name of the Al-mighty. He thought these memorialists were of the character given by Scott to Parson Hold-enough: 'Alack, alack, he is good a man enough, but over zealous.' After speaking some time, he moved to lay the subject on the table. Agreed. from a sense of justice to him. W Hamilton Fish, T. Smith, Wade, &c.

HOUSE OF PEPRESENTATIVES

The Rev. H. M. Dexter, of Boston, having hither a remonstrance against th of the Missouri Compromise, two hundred feet long, of the Missouri Compromise, two hundred feet long, and signed by over 3,000 clergymen, &c., of New England, placed the same in the hands of Mr. Appleton, who, upon the opening of the House this morning, asked leave to present it.

Mr. Boyce objected.
Mr. Davis of R. I.—Is it in order to ask for the eading of the remonstrance? The Speaker.—It is not;—the presentation havobjected to, the matter cannot come before

Mr. Davis .- Does it require unanimous consent

The Speaker.—Such is the rule.

Mr. Davis —It is an exceedingly unjust one.

The remonstrance was carried out of the Hall by

CAN SLAVERY EXIST IN NEBRASKA! It is often asserted that it cannot, and that no practical issue is now before the people; but the Washington cor-respondent of the New York National Democrat said. the 24th ult:

anti-Nebraska memorial of the clergymen of New England, embracing almost the entire body of all orders, except the Catholic. Mr. Douglas called for its reading, and then led off in one of his politicoon the 24th ult:
In a conversation which I had this morning with Col. Johnson, the accredited representative here of the people of Nebraska—and who, by the way, is a fair specimen of the indomitable pioneers the memorial. and sustained the petition. Debate was further had by several Senators, and the subject laid on the table; after which Mr. Everett made a silk-glove of the West-he informed me that there are already of the West—he informed me that there are already hundreds of slaves in that Territory. About a hundred are owned there, and the rest owned by people in Missouri, who lease them to settlers in Nebraska. So it will be seen that, contrary to the apology for having introduced it, meanly endeavoring to steer clear of censure from the slave part on the one hand, and from his constituents on the other. Thus has he dodged the whole matter. He slunk under cover from the shower when the roting came, and oiled his body over so as not to get wei general impression on the subject, the question is one of immediate practical importance.

We presume the testimony of this witness will of he impeached by the friends of the measure.—

A 'Serreer.' John Brown, a wide-awake ferry-man, and correspondent of the New York Evening Post, puts the following pertinent question:—'I understood you to say the other day, in the Evening Post, that the President was in favor of leaving the subject of slavery in Neb aska to the settlers.
Will you please to inform me whether the New
Hampshire election is one of "the settlers" he refers to!

# WHAT THE NORTH CAN DO. THE LIBERATOR. WHAT THE NORTH CAN DO. The Missouri Compromise was of itself bad enough, and too bad. The traditional policy and the practice of the Government, from the time of the Confederation, was exclusion of Slavery from the Territories. And it was a great surrender on the part of the free States to allow Slavery to go west of the Missisippi at all. But they yielded the great trust of freedom when Louisiana was acquired, and allowed Slavery to enter, or rather recognized its existence therein. When a resolute effect.

majority.

BOSTON, MARCH 24, 1854.

THE NEBRASKA RILL IN THE HOUSE The tremendous and unparalleled demonstration which have already been made in the Free States, without distinction of sect or party, against the Nebraska Villany, has manifestly produced a stunning effect at Washington among the daring conspirators against the

cause of God and universal freedom. We give the lat est intelligence-and it is truly encouraging. In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Tuesda last, the Senate Nebraska bill was taken up, when mu

feeling was exhibited on the part of the members. Mr. Richardson moved to refer it to the Com

Mr. Cutting proposed that it be referred to the Conmittee of the Whole. After considerable discussion of an exciting tender ey, the vote was taken on Mr. Cutting's motion, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, by 16

This is considered as equivalent to its defeat During the debate that ensued, Mr. Richardson sai that the reference to the Committee of the Whole would kill the bill by indirection. 'Gentlemen,' con tinued he, 'need not pretend that they were favorable to the bill, while voting to place it in such a positio

that it cannot be reached during the present Mr. Cutting denied that he was hostile to the bill. No gentleman present was more devotedly attached to the main principles of the bill than he was; but he thought it needed amendment in some of its details, and especially in the provision restricting the right o suffrage. He thought aliens, who had declared their intention to become citizens, ought to be allowed to nor ticipate in the councils of the new-born territory, and he presumed that the people of the free States would insist on this as a sine qua non, before the passage of the law. He claimed that the representatives of the free States, who had to go before the people, and justify their votes on the question, were entitled to an opportu nity to present their views in the Committee of the

Mr. Cutting was of opinion that the people of the North misunderstood the bill . If they would throw aside fanaticism and agitation, (!) continued he, and be monstrance from 3000 Clergymen of New England, against the contemplated Nebraska villany. This was too much for the base-hearted knave from Illinois, who is seeking to blast an empire with oppresstow upon the bill a fair examination, they would fine that there never was a measure so beneficial to the North, and so calculated to restrict the principles of slavery! It was eminently favorable to the North, and a full discussion would prove it to be so. He wanted : ity upon the ministers of the gospel, who had dared to brand his nefarious scheme as it deserved. We full, frank, and manly discussion. Gentlemen, said he must ascertain for themselves, whether Mr. Badger's amendment involved the principle of Congressional in tervention. He believed it did, and wanted it extirpated. Let gentlemen meet the question manfully, so that when the yeas and mays are taken, it may be see who were for giving the people, in the newly-organized erritories, the right to frame the law under which they live. He then moved the previous question.

An exciting scene followed; some members appealing Mr. Cutting to withdraw his motion, and others sheering him on. The question was put, and resulted thus-yeas 110, mays 95.

The entire New England delegation, with the excep tion of Messrs. Hibbard of New Hampshire, Ingersol of Connecticut, and McDonald of Maine, voted yea. To clinch the bill, Mr. Cutting moved to reconsid man the clergymen of New England from the black-guard assaults of plantation infidels, while Edward

and then to lay on the table. Carried-yeas 110, nays 96. Adjourned. Considerable exultation was manifested by the en

Everett stands by, trembling like a slave, is too disgraceful. Offensive to the Senator from Illi-nois.' Suppose it was! Must liberty and Chrismies of the bill, at the result of the affair, and much chagrin by its friends. The bill stands number 50 on the calendar. The House Nebraska bill (Mr. Richardson's) stands number 21.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The Legislative Committee, to whom were referred the petitions for the total abolition of the death penalty in this Commonwealth, granted an additional hearing. pro and con, in the Hall of the House of Represents tives, on Monday, and again, and finally, on Thursday afternoon of last week. Those who appeared in behalf of the petitioners were Rev. Theodore Parker, Rev Charles Spear, Rev. Mr. Holland, Rev. Mr. King (Methodist,) John A. Andrew, Esq., and W. L. Garrison. They were replied to by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher and the Rev. Dr. Waterbury. Dr. Beeche manifested a kind and candid spirit; and though exhibiting considerable anxiety as to the result acknowledged that if the experiment of abolishing the gallows should prove successful in those States which had already decreed its overthrow, (Rhode Island, Verbe ready to adopt it in the old Bay State. On this point, we are quite sure, if he had made himself acquainted with the statistics which already exist, gather ed from various sources, and on both sides of the At lantic, in regard to the beneficial discontinuance of cap ital punishment, he would have seen that they not only warrant, but strongly demand, a similar experiment in our own State. He thus yielded the ground, so pertinaciously maintained by his associate, Dr. Waterbury, that God requires the life of the murderer, by an irrev ocable command, in all nations, and to the end of the werld. The manner of Dr. W. was discourteous, his spiri

bitter and contemptuous, his tone oracular, and his argumentation weak and illogical. Phrenologically speak ing, his Vitativeness must be excessive, and his Caution occasions prevents his standing up as he would otherwise desire to do. His defect is of a chronic the consummation of cowardice. The possibility of having his life endangered seemed to fill him with terror-the gallows was its only security. He explicitly declared, that if the Legislature should be 'so infatu ated' as to abolish the gallows, he would not live in Massachusetts-(the State can probably survive his absence) -- nay, he would at once arm himself ' with bowie knife and a revolver,' as a matter of self-preser vation! What a gallant soldier of the Cross! Or here described, it really is unpardonable in his constituents to require him to bear the burdens of senatorial life any longer. There is no part of the rather, what a farce is the Christian profession of such a craven spirit! Yet he specred at those ' who do not human system more constantly or severely tried in the United States Senate than the back-bone, and believe in a hell,' said he hoped that the committee believed in the Bible,' and referred to Mr. Parker an others as 'infidels' whose pleadings ought not to have any consideration whatsoever. His defence of the gal-Mr. Everett to resign, and go home at once, and have his back treated. The air of New England, lows (aside from his personalities) was the parrot-lik repetition of the passages, 'Whose sheddeth man have his back treated. The air of New England, just at this season, is admirable for his complaint, and we have no hesitation in saying that a sojourn of six months among his constituents would be of more service to his vertebral column than anything blood, by man shall his blood be shed '- 'He beareth not the sword in vain '-and nothing more. Not co tent with having twice addressed the committee, he has since sent to them a written argument, (?) reflecting upon Mr. Parker and other speakers, and urging th perpetuation of the death penalty. This indicates eith er a great deal of conceit and assurance, or else great terror of mind. No doubt the committee will have due regard to the preservation of his life, as well as that of others. Whatever may be the nature of their report and we trust it will be favorable, of course-they de serve the hearty thanks of all who addressed them for their patient hearing and courteous behaviour during several protracted sittings.

> ILLNESS OF MR. PILLSBURY. We deply regret to say, that the latest intellige

from our beloved friend, PARKER PILLSBURY, leaves his quite ill in Bristol, (Eng.) of inflammation of the ple ra. Fortunately, he is in the best of hands, under the hospitable roof of J. B. Estlin, Esq., and we trust is ere this, convalescent. He sends us the following note DEAR GARRISON-Will you announce in THE LINE-RAYOR, that the numerous friends, especially at th West, who expected me to write either publicly or pri vately, must consent to a brief disappointment; my medical advisers thinking it better that my system apologized for being introdu ed in the House, an apologized for being introdu ed in the Senate, by cause it happens to be opposed to slavery! Sham on the cowardly northern poltroons, who have the exhibited themselves, and Elward Everett foremos. left as much as possible to repose. And say also, that I am at the excellent and elegant home of J. B. Estlir Esq., in Bristol, where no conceivable attention is wan ing to make my condition as hopeful and comfortable

A SERMON OF OLD AGE: Preached at Music Hall, on Sunday, January 29th, 1851. By THEODORE PAR-KER, Minister of the XXVIII. Congregational Society in Boston. Boston: Benjamin B. Mussey & Co.

This Sermon-fresh from the press-is marked by that rare poetic beauty and opulence of illustration which distinguish the productions of its gifted author in the wide field of centiment, affection and philan thropy. It is admonitory and strengthening, as well as captivating in style. Mr. Parker asks all old persons to forgive its imperfections, on the ground that they know what he only sees, speaking as he does only from outward observation, and not from internal expe rience, being himself in the meridian of life. But his sketches of old age, in its various manifestations, are so graphic as to leave nothing for apology or forgiveness: the old and young alike will be refreshed by their perusal. Recommending this Sermon to all househo we have room this week only for a sample of its qual-

. The old grandfather loves his grandchild better than 'The old grandfather loves his grandchild better than once he loved his new-born boy or girl; with less instinctive fire of paternity, but with more general human love; for his character has grown more and more. Once his love was the fiery particle drawn from a voltaic pile of only five and twenty years; now it gathers power from the combination of eighty several summers and winters. He loves with all that added force. He no longer limits his love to his family; it has not the intensity of instinct, nor its narrow bound. His heart went to school in his early passionate love. Marriage, paternity brought new education to his affection rode on the shou'ders of his wife; then on the backs of his boy and girl; now it overtakes all men—friends, countrymen, yea, all whom God's love broods over in the world's wide nest.

wide nest.

Once, when hot blood was in him, he said, Aha once, when not clood was in him, he said, Ana; among the trampets, smelling the battle afar off, and he loved war; now he hates strife, loves peace. And so he honors the gentle deeds of charity, benevolence, and piety. General Jacksons, and Nelsons, and Napoleons, and Wellingtons, are not heroes of his: the good Simaritans are his beloved; not the great soldiers, with their innumerable trains of artillery and baggagewagens, and their fumous great victories; it is the good make in the angel of more in the neighboring street. wagen, and their tunous great victories; it is the good maiden, the angel of merey in the neighboring street; it is the kind man, whose wise heart goes out as medi-cine to the sick, the old, the feeble, the poor,—these are his heroes. The heroism of hate he has trod under foot; the heroism of love—he looks up, and thanks God for that."

God for that.'

'Dr. Priestly, when he was young, preached that old age was the happiest time of life; and when he was himself eighty, he wrote, 'I have found it so.' But the old age of the glutton, the fop, the miser, the hunter after place, the bigot, the shrew.—what would that he? Think of the old age of a Boston kidnapper! It is only a noble, manly life, full of piety, which makes old age beautiful. Then we ripen for Eternity, and the dear God looks down from heaven, and lays his hand on the venerable head. 'Come, thou beloved, inherit the kingdom prepared for thee.'

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION. By RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M. P. With an introduction by an American Citizen.

This is a pamphlet of some 150 pages, in which the question of a war with Russia, in its bearings on the in-terests of England, is discussed by one of the most comprehensive and practical of her statesmen. Mr. Cohden's position is in favor of non-intervention and peace. To those who would understand the merits and tendencies of the mighty struggle now going forward among the nations of Europe, this will prove a timely publication. It is issued by Messrs. J. P. Jewett & Co., Cornhill

KATE CLARENDON; or, Necromancy in the Wilderness. By EMERSON BENNETT, Author of the ' Forged Will,' 'Clara Moreland,' 'Viola,' 'Walde-Warren,' 'The Prisoner's Daughter,' 'The Bride of the Wilderness,' &c. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street. 1854.

We have had no time to give this work a perusal, but its author has gained considerable reputation for his literary ingenuity and attainments. It is complete in one volume. Price 50 cents, postage free.

FREE THOUGHTS CONCERNING RELIGION : or. Nature versus Theology. By Andrew Jackson Davis. Bela Marsh 25 Cornhill Boston, 1854

The Essay containing these 'Thoughts concerning Re ligion' was delivered by the author, at the Hartford Bible Convention, in June last. Its re-publication in the present form will greatly facilitate its circulation, and help to undermine the walls of religious superstition and theological imposture. We listened to its delivery with great interest, and meant to have laid it before our readers long ere this, but want of room has prevented. We commend it to all inquirers on the subject of the divine origin and authority of the Bible as a volume.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, for March, is a su ber, containing sixty-one engravings. For value and cheapness, this magazine is ahead of anything else that we know of. To farmers and mechanics, it is specially instructive. Only . 50 cts. a volume-\$1,00 a Published by Alfred E. Beach, 86 Nassau st., New

Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston, has just published a pamphlet of 120 pages, entitled 'THE PHILOSOPHY CREATION: Unfolding the Laws of the Progressive Development of Nature, and embracing the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and Spirit World. By THOMAS PAINE, through the hand of Honace G. Wood, Medium.' In the Preface it is said- That the writer was Thomas PAINE, there are two convincing arguments to be offered : the one, that the chirography is a fac simile of Mr. P's; the other, that the style of composition is peculiarly his own-and that is acknowledged to be almost inimitable.' Again, it is said- What is here presented was written with astonishing rapidity, often at the rate of a printed page per minute, and much of the time while the medium was engaged in conversation.' The whole pamphlet, therefore, is anomalous, and contains some very curious matter. Last week, we quoted from it an account of the entrance of the disembodied spirit into the other world : and also Mr. Paine's denial of the calumnies so widely propagated by a malignant priesthood, in regard to the manner of his eath. It is the first time, we believe, that a dead man has testified as to the facts of his own dissolution; and we publish it as a curiosity. The thoughts and style of this pamphlet hear considerable resemblance to those which characterised Mr. Paine in the flesh-more so than in any other similar case of alleged communica tions from the spirit world.

CAPITAL LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS. D. L. Glover. of this city, is publishing a series of finely executed and life-like portraits of distinguished men, which cannot fail to please their friends and admirers, and which may be obtained at Dudley Williams's, 284 Washington st.

The first is the portrait of Daniel Webster, and decidedly the best, we think, that has yet been produced. Alas! that he was so traitorous to Northern rights and the cause of liberty as to make his face unpleasant to contemplate by every true friend of freedom

The second is the portrait of Gerrit Smith-admir bly done, and highly satisfactory, though lacking that sweet benignity of expression which so marks the coun tenance of this whole-souled philanthropist and indomitably brave defender of the right; but it would be very difficult to make it more perfect. Price, \$1.00.

The third is the portrait of Charles Sumner. This is remarkably exact, and most elaborately executed, and no doubt will find many buyers, as also that of Mr. Smith. Price, \$2.00.

The two last are for sale at 21 Cornhill, by WILLIA C. NELL

READ EVERY WORD OF IT. We refer to the fearles eloquent and uncompromising Sermon of the Rev. Mr. Hopges, of Barre, which we have inserted on our last page. It presents the True Issue to be made with the Slave Power, not non-extension, but its utter extermination from the American soil; and this to be effected by a dissolution of the present national compact.

LECTURE OF REV. R. S. STORRS, JR. O. The subject of this fourth lecture of the 'inden-

course was, 'The relation of slavery to the religi mission of this country.' The high reputation of Mr. Storrs, in the orthole world, as a preacher and writer, would probably in drawn together many more than the two hundred to drawn together thinly more than the memorial at fifty persons who assembled to hear him in the Memoria but for a smart thunder shower which drenched in

SLAVERY.

streets half an hour before the appointed time. The lecturer confined his remarks to the bearing American slavery upon the religious interests prospects of the country, stating that he was about speak as a minister of Christ, and to religious perm

A specific providential design in relation to the try was shown by the manner of its discovery, and circumstances which prepared and attended its seeing ment. God designed to form within this continue people for himself. Accordingly, the gospel has also acted here with great power, and its doctrines he never needed purifying from superstitions here. seemed impossible not to feel that God had design this nation for himself. He kept America from knowledge of the world, until he could give it to children, and he has great purposes in view for it. office as a nation is to carry the message of salvation all countries. Our language is an admirable one a practical purposes. It has a strength and vigor like the English oak, and its use is rapidly and widely ethnic

This nation, thus endowed, is to stand before the world as the representative of civil order and freelo These principles cannot be eradicated from the America mind ; they are firmly rooted in its essential charges We stand to the world as a guide, a teacher, an erro plar. Our nation, destined in future years to so in mense an expansion, will have the immensurable adtage of having been Christian from the beginning. are to be the leading power in history ; God's gre help in bringing the world to the knowledge of hine But a great obstacle stands in the way of this blessi onsummation. Slavery will prevent all this, if it not overcome.

Slavery keeps a large heathen population in the country. A population without the Bible, without a independent ministry, without marriage, without p. rental government, without chastity, without the pong of making contracts, without the honest rewards labor.

There are many other aspects in which slavery evil and is evil; but I wish to look at it religious in its bearing on the Christian mission of this count Slavery exerts many ill influences upon the many Many such exist in the material and commercial dem ments ; many also in the moral world. There any free schools in the South, few newspapers, few 81 lyceums, few lecturers. A very small proportion the contributions to missions come from the South, I fact, Christianity cannot flourish and be propagate in connection with slavery. Extend that blight on three quarters of our Union, and its Christian ments are paralysed.

The forms of Christianity which prevail in the missed slavery are essentially inferior. The evangel of slavery has five parts for the slaves, inculcating obedience mility, patience, diligence, non-resistance, and ferty five for the masters, including all that makes it cla tidings of great joy. .

Slavery debauches the moral sense of the pain. It turns men's eyes from the only true standards digit and to a false one ; from the Bible and the better inpulses of human nature, and to the Constitution and he embodiment of selfish rapacity in law. This may de politicians, but think of it for ministers! \* Think of the assertion from Christian pulpits that an act of Congre is the ultimate measure of my duties as a citizen! The doctrine would never have got foothold at Bombry and Madras. But it has found utterance from he drads of ministers here. The sermous are printed in which the doctrine of Pilate has been chared upon

As men try to defend the system of slavery, they in sensibly injure their hearts and consciences. Even the principles of religion tend to bend and deflect via they touch slavery. The ministry think it injudices to oppose themselves to it.

Slavery scouts and contemns all the true America principles - undermines our democracy - cuts wd from the sympathy of the true lovers of freedom.

Our real strength depends upon our moral superior ity. We are to conquer the nations by excelling then But the world will not respect a shaveholding demoracy. Our legislators are bought by slavery.

Slavery is not to be put down by silence-it knows law above its will-it keeps no covenant-it will not rest until its right is conceded through this w try-and we of the North have not only submitted its monstrous assumptions, and left our own right crushed and shattered beneath its wheels, but we last made war and peace at its arrogant bidding.

To resist this system, is our personal duty. We not thoroughly expose its iniquities, and then bring the opinion of the world to bear upon it

The church of God, a church composed of the true hearted and unworldly, must match itself aging slavery. As citizens, we must obstruct its political course; as religious men, we must protect religious from the reproach and the defilement which it brind A 'fiery cross ' has even now gone to Washington fits New England, bearing the testimony of three thousand clergymen against the Nebraska bill. No wonder this serpents hissed at its approach, and that delicate had touched it tenderly.

Every man, every woman can do something. It can at least petition and agitate.

Until this last enormous stride of the slaveholds, power, I had felt my duty to the subject discharged, preaching a general Christianity. I see now that the is insufficient. We must make the most direct and in most pointed application of Gospel truth to this ject. God claims that each of us do schol, and all is

Probably every nation that ever existed, has imagint itself the peculiar favorite of heaven, and has thous and hoasted of the great designs of the Deity to be @ cuted by and through itself. Perhaps this is a natur development of the patriotic feeling. The Jess hall in a very remarkable degree ; and their wisest teather confidently predicted the permanence, the ever-increase ing power, and the ever-extending domin'en of the Jewish king lom, with its temple, its priesthood, it sacrifices, and its unbroken Davidic line of kings. Its utter failure of these brilliant anticipations, and of the more plausible ones cherished by greater nations, ough to teach us modesty at least, if not wisdom, in regul to our own prospects. If we had not established, for fied and extended slavery; if we had not cheated, patriated and destroyed the Indian tribes; if we had not shown ourselves oppressive and rapacious to the extent of our power in our intercourse with walk? nations, such claims might be made by us, with perhaps as little absurdity as by any other nation. Be for the United States, under present circumstances, announce themselves as, in any special and pecalis sense, the children and favorites of God, would be st reusonable as similar claims of the Prodigal Sen, and after his excesses and before his repentance. The would be an evidence rather of matchless impuded than of present grace or probable amendment.

But, whether the claims of this sort, made by Mr. Storrs for our nation, be reasonable or not, he is clearly right in representing them as effectually barred, and during the continuance of slavery. His appear for a thorough, continuous, and ever-increasing agilition, to be aided by every man and every woman, with out intermission and without compromise, until final extermination of slavery, were elequently set manfully expressed, and received warm and hearly if sponses from the audience.

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LETTER TO A PRIEND ON NEBRASKA, SLAVERY, &c.

MARSHFIELD, March 12th, 1854. been Friend-I have thought, on this bright March would say a word to you by letter. A proper iest would be the spring, which is coming upon us its returning birds and opening blossoms. I long he out to the assistance of our dear old mother earth, in her annual birth of flowers and fruits, which, in seous profusion, come forth from her prolific bosom. I know that every day brings me nearer to my final resting place, and that

Nightly I pitch my tent, A day's march nearer home." .

Scill, I am glad to see the forest-king preparing to take his departure from us, though what we call death approaches in the future as time recedes into the past. But, if spring is coming on apace, and all nature to throb with joyful pulsations of returning life, for as if I had another and far more important subet to write about at this moment, than the singing of ords and the growing of plants. That subject, which hange like a dark cloud over us, 'surcharged with irrestible blight and ruin,' is Slavery.

I cannot escape from the idea that haunts me coninually, that this nation is doomed to an early and miscrable end, through the deadly influence of the demon slavery. I have had hope that there was strength pough, manhood enough, justice enough left in this nation to throw off this fatal poison. But that hope is fast fading away, and is giving place to the settled conction that we are travelling the same road with those nations, whose black wrecks are strowed along the sands of time, whose rise and fall are recorded on the pages of history. It seemed as if, with all the light we ad before us, with the experience of the ages to guide us, -we might have carved out for ourselves a nore glorious and permanent future than seems to be This famous, or more properly infamous, Nebraska

ill, which is now before Congress, and which, I think, destined to become a law, is one more step in the tride of the Slave Power to universal dominion on this ntinent. There are some signs of resistance to this llanous attempt to plant slavery on the virgin soil of ofar West, but it will amount to nothing. Slavery my well laugh at the impotent ravings of those who ald stop her progress by the half-way measures which it is proposed to put in operation as a check upon en usurping rule. We have not reached to the bottom this pit of slavery by a long distance. There never will be an end to the humiliating and disgraceful defeats which we are constantly receiving from her, until re come up to the ground that slavery is an enemy of he human race, to which no quarter is to be given any there on the face of God's earth. When we are prepared to meet this enemy fairly, and to engage in a eath-grapple with the monster, the strife will soon be adel ; but not till then. We may whine, and preach, and pray, and strive to dam up its waters, and prevent t from ' further extension,' which is a favorite phrase these days, but the devil will only laugh at us.

We are not yet prepared to take the true ground as a would. We love money too well. So long as we think re can make money by keeping quiet, and on good ms with the Slave Power, we shall be likely to do it. We would trample the life out of every black man in he world, if we could only coin that life into money. What hope is there for the cause of freedom from such people? None whatever. The sooner such a nation ses to the bottom, the better will it be for the human nce. Talk about the Despotisms of the old world! The little finger of this nation, though scarcely three purters of a century old, is thicker than the loins of the veriest tyrant the whole world over. Is there room

But, after all, the signs of the times are auspicious. There is agitation. There is an awakening and quickening sense of the danger and folly of entering into mpacts with slavery. Now is the time to radiate the true light. It is a blessing that we have the 'Old Pioneer,' with his standard waving proudly in the breeze, on which is inscribed the inspiring and saving motio of 'Immediate Emancipation,' and 'No Union wil's Slaveholders!' That shows us the Ark of moral and political salvation. Let us bear it up, while, at the same time, we are willing to work, as far as we can, with every thing and every body, that is ready to take this monster by the throat.

Perhaps it may seem that I have written in a some what gloomy and desponding strain; but I am full of life and hope. Courage, my friend! Let us on to the contest with renewed vigor and a more resolute determination. Victory is before us.

Our friends are exultations, agonies, And love, and man's unconquerable mind." Yours to the end,

N. H. WHITING.

## NEBRASKA MEETING IN PROVIDENCE.

R. L. Ba. Ganasson-This meeting was held on the 7th March, the memorable anniversary of the speech of the raitor Webster. In my communication of last week, gave you a history of it, and brought your readers to organization of the meeting, and to the presentation of the Resolutions, which were published in our papers of the 8th inst. These Resolutions contained little more than a protest against the establishment of the Nebras ka, as a slave Territory. The speeches were generally of a high order, and especially Rev. Dr. Hall's, (Unitarian,) Abraham Payne's, (a lawyer of some eminence,) President Wayland's, (of Brown University, Baptist,) and Rev. Samuel Walcott's, (Congregationalist.) As attempt was made to obtain the whole proceedings, phonographically reported, but the expense seemed to be too much, and was ahandoned. The speeches are in course of publication, all but two having been written by the speakers, and committed. Meurs. Paine's and Walcott's have already appeared in the Providence Daily Journal. When they are published, I will send them to you, and it is possible they may be reprinted in pamphlet.

A gentleman of high standing told me yesterday, that he believed the anti-slavery sentiment was now much greater and more intense than on the evening of the meeting, and certainly such a meeting was never before held in this city; and such applause, in one of the largest and oldest churches, gave much encouragement to those who have labored many years for the emancipation of the slave. But the question is often asked, will it continue?—can the abolitionists calculate on a large acctagon to their ranks of earnest heart-and-hand work-

ers in this righteous cause? And a strong and emphatic Yes! has been the answer in many cases. Almost all now admit, that Garrisonian abolitionism is the only true anti-slavery. God speed it! say I, and may we not be disappointed in our hopes. I will not attempt to give you an account of the speeches from my minutes. as I intended, all the speakers having agreed to furnish and Marriage," and "The Pecuniary Interests of Woall now admit, that Garrisonian abolitionism is the only them for the Journal. The disunion dectrine was plain-ly enunciated by several of the speakers, if the 'Little land, and it would be well for friends of the movement, Giant's' Nebraska Bill should pass the House of Repre- in different towns, to secure her services. Her adsentatives at Washington. The doctrine of 'No Union dress, for the present, is Worcester, Mass. T. W. H. with Slavery, either religiously or politically, was clearly enunciated, and the debauched state of mind of the
FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW EXCITEMENT IN MILpoliticians of the Free States, and of the religious organizations, was by three of the speakers spoken of in a proper manner, and was received with loud applause, and in a place, too, which the editor of the Rhode Island Freeman has spoken of in a just manner. As regards the place where this meeting was held, Mr. Wolcott said, 'In the loss of a public hall ample enough for such a gathering as this, it is a cause for gratitude that this venerable sanctuary has been thrown open to us. There can be no more suitable place for protesting against the wickedness of this Nebraska Bill, than by ganizations, was by three of the speakers spoken of in

the altars of our holy religion. This house, I am told, is the first church you ever spoke in, in Providence, about the year 1882; and now, after more than twenty

garly four who dishonored his birthright and the freedom bequeathed to him by his fathers.

Col. Duncan prefaced his resolutions with some very
pertinent and spirited remarks, and was followed by
Hon. Albert Kittredge and A. M. Coburn, in support of
the resolutions. But four votes, according to the Commonucalth, which is doubtless correct, were shown
against the resolves, viz: Daniel Kimball, E. H. Safford, E. J. M. Hale, J. V. Smilev.

ford, E. J. M. Hale, J. V. Smiley.

Yours truly,

PENTUCKET.

P. S. I omitted to mention that, before Mr. Burleigh commenced his discourse in the afternoon, he recited our own poet Whittier's 'Subbath Scene,' with the force and better the f much force and beauty. So well did friend B. please lows :-

This Troe is the way to axe outserve, and to save the world. No more compromises; no more half way measures; no more parleying with the enemy, and begging him to keep within certain limits, and to be content with the victims he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and indefeasible right to a fair and impartial trial by jury, on all questions involving personal liberty.

Extract of a letter of Rev. E. A. Stockman to Mr.

May.]

DEAR SIS:—The anti-slavery gospel in this part of the State encounters many and severe obstacles, and in the consequence moves slowly; yet we see sure signs of progress in every direction. While most of the priests within twenty miles of us are crying, with pious zeal, Beware of the Garrisonian infidels! and many Free Soilers, (who used to hear us glally whenever we used to speak,) moved with sectarian fear, join in holy users ing, and prolong the echo of the pulpits, 'Look out for the search with the view of the priests with the section. While most of the priests with his book personal liberty men who have never sympathized with us till lately—such expressions as the following: 'If the Nebraska Bill becomes a law, I shall become a Garrisonian, and preach with all my might, Down with the Union and the Constitution!' 'I am now satisfied that the only exodus of the slave from the Egypt of the South is over the Constitution, and if it was left to me, I would say at once, Down with the Union, the sooner, the better.' This last saying was from a gentleman who has had several warm disputes with Mr. Phillips and others on the question of the Constitution.

The leave of the U.S. Court. Another writ was got out by the negro's counsel, G. K. Watkins, Esq., and put in the Sheriff's hands to be served upon the Marshal, and was so served. This was about 5 P. M. Within a short time the steamer arrived, bringing about one hundred men from Racine, who marched in solid column to the jail, where the negro still remained in charge of two deputies of the U.S. Marshal. This acception to the numbers of the crowd added fael to the fame, and after a short time a demand was made for the man; a refusal being made, an attrack 'was made upon the door with planks, axes, &c. It was broken in, the inner door and wall broken through, and the negro taken from his keepers, brought, and placet in a wagon,

that the chief difficulty lies in the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the mal-administration of the government. Still, the fact that slavery has existed, and perpetually extended itself from the time the Federal Command was formed till the present hour; and at this moment absorbs the whole force of the government, and really controls the entire country, has and does force itself upon my understanding and conscience, as a sufficient reason for 'no more fellouship with slaveholders.' The recent unprecedented effrontery of the Slave Power has induced me to examine, anew, this whole question. Especially have I been interested in the review of Lyander Spooner by Wendell Phillips, Esq.—and, although reluctantly, yet inevitably I am forced to the Especially have a occurrence of the conclusion that there is no hope for the slave in the present Constitution of the country. In my lectures here-tofore, I have contented myself with saying nothing about the character of the Constitution, but I believe the time has fully come for the honest, earnest discussions whole subject.

THE FIRST GUN AGAINST NEBRASKA. Detroit, the home of Gen. Cass, and a city which has generally here-tofore given a Democratic majority of 800, has just elected the Whig candidate for Mayor by about 1000 majority! It was well know that the Democratic candidate for Mayor was in favor of the Nebraska Bill, and that Mr. Hyde, the Whig nominee, was opposed to it.

Our meeting in Cummington still prospers. We have New Hampshine Election. The Allas has return Our meeting in Cummington still prospers. We have made large gains during the year, and sustained great from 204 towns in New Hampshire, giving Baker 795 majority. His majority in the State will be about 1,400. Of the representatives elected, so far as known, 143 are Democrats, and 154 opposition. This is a most cheering result. Hurrah! there will yet be a North!

DEATH OF DR. GEORGE C. SHATTCE. This venerable and excellent physician, who for so many years has ministered to the sanatorial needs of our citizens, died in Boston on Saturday last, after a painful illness. He wounded, many being blown one the river and drowned wounded, many being blown one the river and drowned was in the 71st year of his age. He was public spirited and large-hearted man, and has left behind him a reputation excellent and enduring.

A tremendous gale of wind, on Saturday last, swept from Eastport to the Lakes, unroofing buildings, uproofing trees, and doing great damage.

MRS. COE'S LECTURES.

WORCESTER, March 22, 1854.

about the year 1832; and now, after more than twenty long years, your views and sentiments are enunciated within those walls. But I must stop, after saying that one of the speakers (Mr. Hall) quoted the words of Webster, at Plymouth Rock, many years since, about 'pulpits being false to their trust.' Is there 'a good time coming?'

S. W. W.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN HAVERHILL.

HAVERHILL. March 13, 1854.

1852.

Glover was in the employ of St. Clair and Rice, in a mill near Racine. On Friday night, while seated in his slantly, five men broke open the door suddenly, rushed in upon him, and felled him to the gaound. They then handcuffed him, took him into a double buggy, with nothing on but his pantaloons and shirt, and drove off north, and after having lost the way, at last brought him to Milwaukie county jail. Here he was lodged in a cell, handcuffed. Our deputy julier, with commendable feelings of humanity, took off the handcuffs and treated him with care and kindness.

As soon as the matter got wind, the greatest excitement

much force and beauty. So well did friend B. please the large numbers who waited on his ministry, that I am pressed to inquire very earnestly, whether his services could be secured to us every first or seventh day, in the direct oppression that ever fed on the large numbers who waited on his ministry, that I am pressed to inquire very earnestly, whether his services could be secured to us every first or seventh day, in the direct oppression that ever fed on the blood and bones of murdered humanity. We will labor to make the revolution a bloodless one; but let the right prevail, at all hazards.

Our business is to preach and live out the true life of fiberty. This is the way to rave ourselves, and to save the world. No more compromises; no more half way measures; no more parleying with the enemy, and beg-

several warm disputes with Mr. Phillips and others on the question of the Constitution.

The last week I have spoken in Chesterfield and Plainfield, and this week I have appointments out in Cheshire.

Allow me a word in regard to my own views, and I will cease to trouble you for the present.

It is well known to you that I have never abandoned the right of voting under the Constitution of the U. S., although the considency of doing so has for some time been doubtful to my own mind, and much perplexed me. I have tried to rest on the opinion that the framers of the Constitution scarcely recognized slavery, certainly did not intend or expect its perpetuity; and the constitution of the Survey of the constitution of the Survey of the constitution of the Survey of the constitution scarcely recognized slavery, certainly did not intend or expect its perpetuity; and the was taken to that office. An understanding was entered into that Mr. Garland should be forthcoming on Monday (this) morning, and he was left in custody of the United States Marshal, to be produced at that time.

above reason. The Hunkers control much of the business, and leave no stone unturned to embarrass us. We are, however, stronger, on the whole, than we were six months ago.

DEATH OF DE. GEORGE C. SHATTLEE. This venerable

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

To be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THUESDAY, the 11th, 12th, and 18th of April.

To the firence of Liphartial Freedom:

In sending out this, our Fourth Annual Call for a gathering of those who hate oppression and love justice, we deem the urging of any reasons for so doing wholly unnecessary. The importance of frequent meetings of the friends of this cause for deliberation, counsel and encouragement, is well understood; as is, also, the utility of Conventions for pouring anti-slavery truth upon the hearts of the people. We will only say, that since our last annual Convention, deeds have been done in our midst that warn us not to relax our efforts.

Our city, until within the past year, free from the deep disgrace of having sent back a poor fugitive to his chains, under the Fugitive Slave Act, now stands doubly degratied.

The constitutional rights of our colored citizens to protection have been officially outraged. By a decision of one of our Judges upon the Bench, they are told that they are to be supposed slaves until they have proved their freedom; and the kidnapper, that he has nothing to fear from legal justice, if his victim has not free papers in his pocket. Thus, virtually, is Ohio made a Slave State.

During the past year, our State has been used more than ever as a hunting-ground, free to all who choose to run upon the trail of the poor black mar; and if the efforts now being made by the slaveocrats of Congress are successful, not a foot of the soil of the United States but may soon be trodden by a slave.

And still come wafted to us, on every breeze that sweeps over our beautiful river, the sighs and groans the propose of the Trustees of this School, from the Berein, wholl wholly induced and the pupily setsed, assisted by a competent "Barreta, to make it both as res, of suders, to make it both as res, to make it both as

Thursday in September.

The second, or Winter Term, will commence on the second Thursday in December, and continue fourteen weeks.

The second Thursday in December, and continue fourteen weeks.

The third and last, or Summer Term, will begin on the second Thursday in April, and close at the College Commencement on the second Wednesday in July.

Among the places in which Anti-Slavery Conventions should be held, Cincinnati is prominent. Considering its location, its adaptation to the radiating of the light of arti-slavery truth over the darker parts of the land, a more important point can hardly be found; and the success that has attended the efforts that have been the success that has attended the efforts that have been lard, a more important point can hardly be found; and the success that has attended the efforts that have been lard, a more important point can hardly be found; and the success that has attended the efforts that have been lard, a more important point can hardly be found; and the success that has attended the efforts that have been lard.

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Any inquiries requiring immediately to the School, and the second Thursday in April, and close at the College Commencement on the second Thursday in April, and close at the College Commencement on the second Thursday in made here, attests that there is not a more promising

Board of Managers. SARAH OTIS ERNST, MARY MANN, MARY DEGRAW ANTREW H. ERNST, JOHN JOLLIFFE, JULIA HARWOOD, EDWARD HARWOOD. H. P. BLACKWELL, MARY M. GUILD, CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, N. M. GUILD.

CASE OF MR. WEAKLY. In addition to the sums previously announced, I would acknowledge the receipt of the following, for the

relief of S. F. Weakly :-William I. Bowditch, Brookline, Joshua P. Blanchard, Buston, Twe ladies of Boston, by J. P. B., John C. Nichols, Boston, John C. Nichols, 1000 Alexander Foster, 4 bal. of former collections, 9 00 2 00

ESSEX COUNTY.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Danvers Port, on SATURDAY evening, and SUNDAY, day and evening, March
25 and 26.

Editors publishing the above three times, and sending the papers containing it to Dyer & Willis, will receive the three works named for one year.
February 17, 1864. 5 and 26.
Rev. Andrew T. Foss, Charles Lenox Remond, and

other speakers, are expected to be present.

JOSEPH MERRILL, Secr'y.

WORCESTER COUNTY NORTH.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Worcester Co.
North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Leominster Town Hall on Fast Day.
The present crisis demands a grand rally; and it is
to be hoped that the lovers of Liberty in Worcester Co.
will meet the demands of the times.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., will be
present at this meeting.

present at this meeting.

A. A. BENT, Sec'y.

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-

Handay 4 28.
Pembroke Wednesday 4 29.
Thursday 4 30. Pembroke Weultesday "
West Duxbury Thursday "
Friday " Friday Sunday, April Monday eve'g N. Bridgewater } ...... 

The Sunday meetings will be meetings of the County Society.

In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will lecture on 

SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Several Addresses from Spirits, through much unfolded mediums, may be expected at the Melodeon, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT. Doors will be closed at Doc. 9.

precisely 74 o'clock.

To defray expenses, ten cents will be expected at the WANTS.—An excellent opportunity presents it-self for a good colored Boy to learn the Blacksmith's

rade.

Several Girls want situations as book-folders.

One young man desires a waiter's birth on a steamer

Please apply to

WM. C. NELL,

At his Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

BOY WANTED. One boy can procure an excellent home in a Western State, where educational and other privileges will be faithfully tendered him. To a boy of good character, the door is open. Apply as above. M 10

MARRIED—At South Scituate, on the 15th inst., by Mr. Cutler, of Hanover, Mr. Andrew Clark, of Han-over, to Miss Sarah Briggs, of the former place.

New York Central College,

Located in the Village of Mc Grawville, in the County of Cortland, New York, was founded in 1849, upon the broad principles of 'Equal Rights and Chris-tian Reform,' and is open to all persons, of both sexes, of good moral character.

A. CALDWELL, Gen. Agent. McGrawville, February, 1854.

WHAT CAN BE GOT FOR FIVE DOLLARS

THE undersigned have entered into an arrangement by which they agree to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, (monthly,) the Home Journal, (weekly,) and the Musical World and Times, (weekly,) to new subscribers, at the very moderate price of five dollars a year for the three publications; or orders, enclosing that amount, to Dyer and Willis, will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL HUESTON, Publisher of the Kniekerbocker. MORRIS & WILLIS,

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A friend, Boston, 15
A friend, Boston, 15
Thatcher Hinckley, Hyannisport, 10
Rev. E. B. Willson, West Roxbury, 3
William Ashby, Newburyport, 10
N. H. Whiting, Marshfield, 2
On Thomas Haskell, Gloucester, 5
X. Y.-Z., Providence, SAMUEL MAY, Jn.
Boston, March 22, 1854.

The first of Hirrings, XI.

The More Journal 82 and the Musical World and Times, edited by Lewis Gaylord Clark, it is unnecessary to specified by Lewis Gaylord Clark, it is unnecessary to specified by Lewis Gaylord Clark, it is unnecessary to specified by Lewis Gaylord Clark, it is unnecessary to specified by Lewis Gaylord Clark, it is unnecessary to speck. For twenty years it has been the most genial, humorous and spicy 'monthly' in the world; and the present volume will be better than any which preceded it. The Home Journal, edited by George P. Morris and N. P. Willis, is well known as the best family newspaper in America, and the Musical World and Times, edited by Richard Storrs Willis, with Lowell Mason, George H. Curtis, Thomas Hastings, Wm. P. Bradbury, George R. Foot, and other Musical World and Times, edited by Richard Storrs Willis, with Lowell Mason, George H. Curtis, Thomas Hastings, Wm. P. Bradbury, George R. Foot, and other Musical writers contributing; and which gives, among other things, over \$25 worth of music, and a full course of instruction in harmony annually, is the very best musical Journal ever published. These three publications will post a family up in regard to nearly every thing worth knowing—Art, Science, Literature, Music, Painting,

Journal ever published. These three publications will post a family up in regard to nearly every thing worth knowing—Art, Science, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Inventions, Discoveries; Wit, Humor, Fancy, Sentiment; the Newest Fashions and other attractions for Ladies; Choice New Music for the Sabbath, the Church, and the Fireside; Reviews and Criticisms of Musical Works, Performers and Performances; in short, the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident, History, Biography, Art, Literature and Science; including whatever can be given in periodicals to promote Healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction in the family, and help to make it better, wiser and happier, any he now obtained for Five Dollars.

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20,000 PRINTED IN TWENTY DAYS!

LARGEST SALES ON RECORD: AND A WORK WHICH HAS BEEN FITLY STYLED THE Great American Romance.

And for sale by all Booksellers: March 17

AND THE

EASTERN QUESTION, WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. A TIMELY BOOK.

JUST PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT AND COMPANY, CORNHILL.

BLE CONVENTION,

DR. A. A. GIFFORD having returned to New Bed ford, solicits a share of patronage in the com munity.

Office and residence, Nos. 159 and 161 Union street.

New Bedford, Nov. 24.

5t

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

Protestantism vs. Romanism.

The Convent and the Manse.

BY HYLOR.

THE Second Edition of this interesting tale is now ready. It is a book which should be read by every American citizen. In it we find, in strong contrast, the two systems of Protestantism and Romanism, and we also see the great danger of sending the daughters of Protestant parents to Catholic Convents to be educated. Let Protestants take warning before it is too late.

BEWARE OF JESUITICAL INTRIGUES. The Newspaper Press has spoken in strong terms of this timely and excellent work. We make a few quo-

We are here presented with a delightful picture of 'We are here presented with a delightful picture of a clergyman's home—a home where intelligent industry presides, and governed by the sweet law of love; and, in strong contrast, is presented the life of a convent, where the glad gushings of the heart of youth are represented as fettered by unnatural restrictions.'—National Eca, Washington.

'The insidiousness of the influence brought to bear on Protestant pupils in Catholic seminaries is developed with great beauty and power in this fascinating volume.' —State Banner, Vt.

'The object of this volume is to illustrate the shallow and deceptive claims of convents as suitable places for female education.'—Journal and Messenger, Cin.

"The " Convent and the Manse" is a book for "the million," and should be circulated throughout our whole country. Its spirit is kind, and calculated to recall the votaries of error and superstition from their degraded condition."—Christian Observer, Phil.

. After reading this admirable work, it seems as though we had personally visited the Papal seminaries, and had seen and heard the plots of priests and nuns. We commend the work to a Protestant public. It is a most interesting book.'—Berkehire Eagle.

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JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, For sale by all Booksellers.

40,000 the First Year!

THE SHADY SIDE: OR, LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE. BY A PASTOR'S WIFE.

WE have published the above number of copies of this excellent and highly interesting work, during the year, and the demand continues unabated. It should be in every family. It cannot be necessary, at this late day, to publish the opinions of the Press, of a work of which 40.000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD

In one year. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON.

And for sale by all Booksellers.

March 24.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Swis The Fifteenth Edition.

15,000 COPIES Mrs. Child's Life of Hopper, NOW READY.

NO one can read this most remarkable Biography, of one of the most remarkable men the world has ever seen, without being made better by its perusal.

ISAAC T. HOPPER. The noble-hearted, whole-souled, Quaker Philanthro-pist, was no ordinary man. We may say, in truth, that we have never seen his equal; his whole life being one incessant flow of active benevolence. He literally went about doing good. We have repeatedly published the strong recommendations of this interesting volume from American journals. The following, from the London Morning Advertiser, is so well expressed, that we pub-lish it with much pleasure. It is a noble trans-atlantic tribute to an American 'nobleman':—

Isaac T. Hopper: A True Life. By L. Maria Child.

Those who would wish to learn what a host of good actions may be compressed within the narrow limits of one human life, and what a blessing one man, and he in a lowly station of life, may make himself to his race, and to the world at large, would do well to read the life of Isaac T. Hopper. He was an American Quaker, of that early and noble class illustrated by such philanthropists as Thomas Clarkson, Anthony Benezet, Mrs. Fry, and others of the same type—men and women with whom the great principles of humanity and Christian benevolence rose above and overspread sectarian prejudice—that bane of Christianity. He lived from December 3, 1771, to May 7, 1852. No public buildings, says his biographer, 'were hung with crape when the news went forth that the good Samaritan had gone. But prisoners and poor creatures in dark and desolate corners wept when they heard the tidings.' His life was patriarchal in its duration, and, it seems not too much to add, apostolic in its virtuous simplicity. The first half was spent in Philadelphia, the last in New York; and it is calculated that, during the forty years that he was resident in the former place, he was accessory to, and mainly instrumental in, the escape of no fewer than 1000 hunted fugitive slaves. The skill, the zeal, the intrepidity, the ingenuity which he displayed, in protecting the few rights and redressing the multitudinous wrongs of the colored race, entitle him to take his place among the purest and most exalted philanthropists that the world has ever seen. It is impossible to read his biography, and avoid the conclusion that he approached as near perfection as it is possible in this imperfect state of existence. Dear, blessed old man!—to seek and save that which was lost, to dry the tear on sorrow's check, to bind up the broken heart, to give deliverance to the captive, and let the oppressed go free, was the business which employed him from the earliest dawn of reason till its extinction in the grave.

Publishe ISAAC T. HOPPER: A TRUE LIFE. By L. Maria Child.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by all Booksellers, March 24. EVERY YOUNG MAN SHOULD be furnished by his parent or guardian with a copy of

REV. R. W. CLARK'S Lectures to Young Men,

A book which, if carefully read, and its most excel-lent suggestions, and valuable counsels, duly consider-ed, may save from the seductions of vice many a young man, who might otherwise be led astray. The following table of contents are believe is suffi-ciently oftractive to create a desire to know more of so

Chapter 1-Home Influences.

hapter 1—Home Influences.

2—Formation of Character.

3—Energy of Character.

4—Examples of Energy.

5—Pernicious Literature.

6—The Theatre.

7—Gambling in connection with other vices.

9—The House of Death.

10—Modern Skenticism.

10—Modern Skepticism.
11—Principles of Trade.
12—Duties of Employers.
13—Duties of Clerks and Apprentices.

14-The Sabbath.

15—The Bible.
16—Systematic Beneficence.
17—Claims of our Times,
18—The Great Example. Price. \$1.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON. For sale by all Booksellers.

March 24.

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March 24. REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT BER-MON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Of-fice, and at the Commonwealth Office.

Over, to Miss Sarah Briggs, of the former place.

DIED—In this city, 19th inst., Charles Rose Lowreally 28 years pastor of the New South (Unitarian)

Society in this city, aged 58.

TOR sale at the Liberator Office, and by Bela Marsh,
Toron of Nestor P. Freeman, aged 10 months.

Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J.
F. Berg, D. D., for nearly 28 years pastor of the New South (Unitarian)

Society in this city, aged 58.

TOR sale at the Liberator Office, and by Bela Marsh,
The Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J.
F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last. Price, 81 cts. single—\$1.00

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Publishers of the Home Journal. DYER & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Musical World and Times,

ONE OF THE

PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.

COBDEN'S RUSSIA

FOR sale at this office; a bound volume of 383 pa-

Reformed Medical Practice.

JUST PUBLISHED. PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLA-VERY SUCIETY, AT ITS SECOND DECADE, held in the City of Philadelphia, Dec. 3d, 4th and 5th, 1853, with the principal speeches delivered on the oc-casion. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yer-rinton. A very valuable historical pamphier, For-sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price 25 cents.

RO

Penns, thorise of the Louis Waxe overy

### POETRY.

THE PALLEN IMAGE BY F. A. B. SIMKINS.

Are we not all of the same great Paternity-Members alike of the human Fraternity? Whether in youth or in riper maturity-All swept alike into mystic Futurity ? Have we our weaknesses? yea, every one of us! Unspotted and pure !- not a mother's dear son of us

Here is a brother, in meekness and cheerfulness, (You his example would follow with fearfulness !) Resting his head in the gutter's impurity,-(Conscious, he seems, of his perfect security !) Surely, dear world, this is fitting humility; (Yet would be rise, but for want of ability !)

Murmur ve not, 'he descended there needlessly,' Passing his claim on your brotherhood heedlessly; Lend him a hand-help a fellow-unfortunate-Speak to him lovingly-kindly importunate; Trample him not for his dreadful insanity-Sadly true type is he of frail humanity.

Dare ye to taunt him, beloved society, Of genteel behavior, and Christian sobriety? You make the pit-(but you don't like to think of it ! Then, with your snavity, lure to the brink of it; Hundreds escape, of the human fraternity; Thousands go down the dark pit to eternity Go'to him, brother man-go to him pleadingly,

Tell him you care for him-love him exceedingly; Then let the deed be the proof of sincerity-Trustily point him the way to prosperity; Stoop to the clay from your mushroom of vanity-A hand and a word to dejected humanity. Has he no friend with a thought or a care for him !

None with a pitiful tear or a prayer for him? No eye to shed on his pathway to fearfulness, One gleam of hopefulness—one ray of cheerfulness Will not the end of beneficent holiness Reach to unlift him from indigent lowliness

Oh, that mankind were not blind to their parity, And selfishness might be less common than charity! Oh, that the world had more Christ-like humility, And good deeds increased with increase of ability; And the image of God could be shorn of its vanity, And righteousness rule in the breast of humanity Cincinnati, Jan. 20, 1854.

### From the Mark Lane Express. CHIMES FOR THE TIMES.

BY WILLIAM LYLE. Re ve not zealous over-much. But hope, and time will make you better ; There is a faith care cannot touch, Which leaves the soul without a fetter Oh! it is but a sorry creed To look for nothing but deceiving-To meet a kindness, in your need, With a smile of misbelieving The tide of ill is not so strong; Man loves not always wrath and wrong. It cannot be that every heart Is steeled so much against its neighbor: Let each with reason play his part, And fruit will spring from out the labor Progressing still life's journey through, Be just and kind towards your fellow. Remembering, whate'er you do, That duty spreads the smoothest pillow And ne'er the hand of friendship spurn, But trust, and man will trust in turn Some men there are who deem it good In trade to overreach a brother;

And some who would not, though they could, Upraise a hand to help another; They deem not, though convulsions wide May show the earth by danger shaken That still, of hearts unjust through pride. A dark and true account is taken : Kingdoms may quake, and thrones may fall, But God is looking over all.

Oh ! join not, then, the strifes of men, But hourly show, by waxing kinder, That ye have reached the moment when Reason no more is growing blinder And though ye hope that time should yield A change for each benighted nation. Seek not at first so wide a field,

To fling the seeds of reformation; But sow them first in hearts at home, Then trust in God, and fruit will c

From the Commonwealth.

VERITAS. Let loose the blood-hounds ! What's the matter ? A starving wretch hath stolen bread-Six months at home remain unfed : One in a corner lieth dead.

Let loose the blood-hounds! Let loose the blood-hounds! What's the matter ? A fair young girl on life's highway, By a false light hath gone astray;

Not fast enough life ebbs away. Let loose the blood-hounds ! Let loose the blood-hounds !

What's the matter? A man hath dared to take his birthright Beneath the sheltering wing of night-Onward he speeds his hasty flight. Let loose the blood-hounds

Chain up the blood-hounds! Work is over. Sin and misrule are holding riot-Virtue and truth lie very quiet, Long kept upon a meagre diet. Chain up the blood-hounds

From the Salem Gazette. ON THE NEBRASKA BILL An Eden land, an Eden in the West, Where once the Indian roamed erect and free; Where now their few and weary tribes find rest, Shall it be blasted, cursed by slavery? Our plighted faith to the red man was given, That there should be th' asylum of his race; Our vow to Afric's sons is writ in heaven, And shall we thus fair Preedom's name disgrace O plant not then the poisonous upas there, Nor heed the subtle serpent's guileful speech: But rather bid all races come and share, And Freedom's gospel to the nations teach; That unborn millions there may learn its name, And the glad tidings through the world proclaim

## DEATH

Death is here, and death is there, Death is busy everywhere, All around, within, beneath, Above, is death-and we are death. Death hath set his mark and seal On all we are, and all we feel. On all we know, and all we fear.

First our pleasures die-and then Our hopes, and then our fears-and when These are dead, the debt is due, Dust claims dust-and we die too.

All things that we love and cherish, Like ourselves, must fade and perish; Such is our rude mortal lot-Love itself would, did they not .- SHELLEY.

## THE LIBERATOR.

A DISCOURSE. OCCASIONED BY THE NEBRASKA BILL

We are to-day, friends, in the midst of another of those periods of strong excitement in regard to slavery, of which we have already seen so many, and of which, we shall probably, judging from past experience and the existing state of the public conscience, see yet many more. You cannot open a newspaper in our land, of whatever political faith, or even a single socialled religious journal, without finding more or less matter in relation to the measure now pending in our National Congress. And this general excitement, swallowing up every other question throughout the country, proves one thing, (and I wish it proved more than it does,) it proves the superior and surpassing interest felt in the great question of human freedom or human slavery. It shows us that men are thinking of this more than their actions would lead us to suppose. And that, however concealed, silenced, or suppressed by the selfishness of trade, and the monstrous and unhappy tyranny of political ambition, and political associations, nevertheless, the utterance of a single word upon the subject is sufficient to call out the slumbering feelings of us all. So now we are all awake. I wishful could feel that we are in earnest too, upon the present issue,—the question of the admission of slavery to a vast territory, from which, by mutual and solemn compact, it is forever prohibited.

It is not my purpose now to discuss this special issue, to argue against the positions assumed in support of what is called the Nebraska bill. It does not need, nor does its deserve to be met with the dignity of argument.

what is called the Nebraska bill. It does not need, nor Judging from the past, then, I ask again, what may does it deserve to be met with the dignity of argument. we expect as the issue of the pending measure? If, however, that is needed by any, there are speeches way will Nebraska go? From my own point of view, enough, and too many, floating everywhere through the must confess, that so far as the mere matter of a far land, some of which most of you probably have read, ther extension of slavery goes, I see little to tremble a or if you have not, can read at your leisure. I hardly or distress myself about, compared with the infinitely think, were I a member of that body in which this dis- more important question, therein involved, of a farcussion is now going on, that I should condescend to ther postponement of the great day of emancipation enter into an argument on the merits of this question, Of what consequence is it, whether a few thousand of the abrogation of a compact clear as light, and sanc-tioned by more than thirty years of undisturbed exis-under the lash in Nebraska, compared with the great tence. It is a waste of words, and of valuable time, principle at the root of all, shall there one slave exist, and of the public money. The money which it will and shall the right to hold a single soul in bondage cost, before this discussion is ended, to prove that No be sanctioned by a single voice? Shall the everlisting does not mean Yes! would feed and clothe the misera- fact be denied, that every man has an inalienable ble and destitute in our own country, or all Ireland, or right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness both together. It is clear to my mind, that there is no When shall we learn, that this is the great question o question about the matter at all. Nobody believes that which hang all the rest, and that granting this, you any of all this talk about one compromise undoing must perforce yield the rest? This first fatal admission another, means anything. No one believes that there leads to all that has followed ; to all that will follow. is anything in that. The people don't believe it; the When we see this clearly, and are moved by it as we President, Cabinet and Congress don't believe it; Mr. should be, then, and not till then, will something Douglas doesn't believe it He Knows better. He is attempted that gives promise of success in arresting and simply doing as others before him have tried to do, and exterminating the system. We are wasting time, dissifailed, as he must fail, namely, to ride into the Heaven pating our energies, and, worse than all, turning the of the Presidency on some infamous compromise or con-cession to Slavery. I say there is nothing in all this vital issue, by these frequent and unavailing measures talk of Mr. Douglas and his friends, but talk. The for the restriction of slavery within its present limits. real question is not, whether the Missouri Compromise Half measures are usually unavailing, and most disasis annulled, but whether slavery shall cover and destroy trous to the cause they would promote. So it is here this country. The Nebraska bill stated in simple terms This simple striving to fix limits to a system, which is this : We of the South want that territory to breed all experience, and the very system itself, show car and pasture, and work our human cattle in, and to not prove effectual. The inherent necessities of slavery give us still greater political ascendency. We want it, demand and must have room for expansion. It will and knowing what poltroons and cowards you boastful cross rivers and seas; will cover mountain, plain and freemen at the North are, we expect to have it; and you valley, and exist wherever human foot can plant itself may help yourselves if you can. And the chivalric and and live, You might as well try to stay the flames of a courteous Southern gentlemen in Congress express them- burning forest with wooden fences. Your only hope is in selves pretty plainly in this direction.

We have been 'whipped in' before, what antecedents

from this proposed measure, in the way of retrospect
and prospect. I mean to go behind the proposition to
Missouri and Florida and Texas, with its four prospec that which causes it to be seriously made, and which tive States, and the vast territory wrested from helples which sustains them, enforces them, and finally estab- Eternal Right, controls our action. Strive to make i ruling the entire country with a despotism, to which ers, so long will everything be sacrificed, to win Southdark demon, and thus only postpone, not avert, the then, I repeat, is any remedy hopeless, sought for in yield. You must either expel the demon, or the demon not the attempted restriction, but the abolition of the rying in the darkness through the wintry wilderness of this, if they are not blinder than Troglodites. Has not sledge, to arrest, for a few awful moments, the horrid then, and see. How is it, that we discern not this chase of famishing wolves behind, and was reserved time! is the question for us to settle. It is absurd, pitiable, nothing which interferes with this. Stipulations, con such concessions, and so much iniquity, is not worth of the Union. And we must have them, to secur

dence—the idea of freedom in the Federal Counsels has prevailed against slavery. One was in 1787, when it was decreed that freedom should be perpetual in the region called the Northwest Territory; that slavery should never be there, nor in the States thence made, save as a legal punishment for crime. That was the one step. The other was in 1808—the slave-trade—the foreign also, and not the domestic was any likeled. Save as a legal punishment for crime. That was the one step. The other was annihilated, and as our fathers supposed, for ever. Those were two triumphs for the principles of freedom over the principles of slavery; but since that, the power of slavery has been constantly advancing, and it has continually triumphed. Nine times has it been brought into colision with the sing of the south shall come forth and fight with the king of the south shall come forth and fight with the king of the routh.

And both these kings' hearts shall be to do mischief, and they shall speak lies at one table; but it shall not prosper, for yet the end shall be at the time appointed. First, in 1788, it inaugurated slavery into the Constitution of the United States. I know my Free Soil brethreen differ from me in this matter, and I shall be glad them they demonstrate that there is no slavery in the

extinguishing the fire itself.

True, if Northern men were honest, and loved princi have we to give us hope that it will be otherwise now? ple and served it, as they love and serve wealth, and Feeling then as I do, about this bill, assured that no station, and popularity, and office, and the success of man in the United States believes that any breach has party, something might be effected by imprisoning the been made in the bargain struck in 1820, knowing the whole thing to be a piece of political knavery and falsehood, I have nothing to say in argument against it. My houses. But it is too late for that now. The time purpose is, to draw what lessons of usefulness we may has passed. That should have been done before the opgives it not only power to stand up boldly before the Mexico. Slavery can live for many generations on what country, but strong assurance of ultimate success. you have already granted. It has had all it wanted And that which causes such propositions to be made, it will have all it wants, so long as Politics, and not lishes them as positive and irrepealable fact, is Slavery, as it is made, a purely political question, and you have constitutionally established in these States in the begin- not the slightest shadow of a chance of even final sucning, and since that fatal grant, spreading like some cess. So long as men love office, and so long as the malignant pestilence to blast new lands, and forever mass are willing tools of office-seekers and party leadthat of the Russian Czar is as gentle as the sway of ern votes; for it is too evident a fact to mention, that some girl-crowned queen of May. It is utterly useless the price of political ascendancy is subserviency to the to deny this fact, or to blind our eyes to its awful and South. We all know that her votes can turn the scale inevitable results. The question then, before us now, for either party, and that what she asks is not, whether is not whether territory, capable of making nine or ten men are Whigs or Democrats, but whether they are for States as large as Ohio, shall, in spite of express pro- or against slavery. So, it matters not whether it be a vision to the contrary, be yielded to the South. It is more Whig President Taylor, or a Democratic (so called) Presithan that. It is whether slavery is again and forever dent Pierce, if they are only for the South. That is the great to ask and receive, and rule the people, the legislation, question, that is the only question asked. And, knowing and the religious sentiment of the country. The ques- this, Northern men go to Baltimore Conventions, and tion to be settled now, or one day, is not Nebraska, but each party strives to outbid the other in truckling to the entire question whether freedom or slavery is to exist. the great King-maker. All party distinctions are put We may compromise and compromise, be false, falter, out of sight, and each says, Trust us, O South, more and yield, little by little, to the greedy demands of the than the other, for we are wholly thine! Not only, coming of that final issue. Shall this land be a land of political strife and partial measures; but, by confining freemen or of slaves? For to that we must come one your efforts to such measures and such means, you are day. The two principles of freedom and of slavery can-turning the anti-slavery sentiment of the country away not dwell together under the same roof. One must from the real issue, the only hope of freedom, namely, will expel you. You may feed it as that mother, hur- infernal system of oppression. Men must in time learn Russian wood, who cast child after child from her the past amply proved this? Let us open our eyes,

only for a death of just but terrible retribution herself. Do we need further compromises, further revelation So you may give Missouri, and Kentucky, and Florida, to tell us what is the spirit of the North, and what the and Texas, in bloody and inhuman war, and the terri- spirit of the South? Do we not already know that the tory so acquired, and a fugitive slave law, and all the North has always faltered, and lowered the neck; that rest to slavery, but the hungry jaws soon devour what she is timid and servile, and a great coward, talking you have thrown to them, and are pursuing you for and resolving, and protesting, and ever yielding her more. They have had all they asked before, and now principles, her honor, her everything worthy in the they claim what, by their own consent, was yielded to sight of God and a just humanity? And do we no freedom. Give them Nebraska, and will that fill the know the spirit of the South, its energy, its resolute capacions stomach of the fiend ?-will he then be satis- and determined purpose, its entire concentration upon fied? No more than in the past; for slavery stands this one point, the perpetuation and extension of her like the devil in the infernal regions of the Italian poet, 'peculiar institution'? She cares for nothing else. through whose horrible jaws all must pass. This, then, Nothing else is worthy or respectable, and she respects wicked, weak, to compromise and concede, and try to promises, compacts, the rights of men, the will of God keep peace with a system, which, by its own inherent are broken, trampled under foot, denied, that the breedssities, must and will be forever claiming more and ing and brutalizing human beings in cruel bondage, more. When will the North, with its braggart liberty may be secured to them and their heirs forever. So and wordy love of independence, religion and right, now, after thirty-three years of quiet acquiescence in an learn this ! If not now, I fear not never. Just num- agreement, by which she got two slave States, and the ber the concessions already made, and witness the re- North a wilderness of useless and inaccessible land, to sult, -concessions, each one of which was to be a finality, each one of which was to settle the disturbing and says, I must have that too. When we promise question, give peace and secure the Union. When shall never to ask for those acres, they were valueless, and we see through this glaze, transparent as the clear air no one wanted them. Now the prospective certainty is, rn winter, that a Union which demands that one day they will be populated, and become parts Preserving?

Number, then, the concessions of the North; just my. But, I must say, I am not at all surprised. We review the progress of the slave power, and judge what

anew, ere this, on the North's own terms, for the South ye shall be broken in pieces; take counsel together could not and can not exist an hour without the North. and it shall come to nought; speak the word, and it The whole civilized world is against her, the natural shall not stand; for God is with us; for the Lord insentiment of humanity, and the Providence of God. But structed me that I should not walk in the way of this it was not so; the South has threatened, and the North, people, saying—Say ye not a confederacy to all them, like a weak mother yielding to a headlong child, has to whom the people shall say, A confederacy; neither

braska bill; there is nothing of fanaticism in this. But just this-That the time for compromise and concessi Better hang their heads and be silent now; for they will unspeakable. be as much, and more politicians, in their discoursing I appeal to you as the professed followers of Him. ceived a circular from ministers of Boston, requesting not his sacred memory, his sorrows and his suffering my signature to a protest against the Bill now before for the truth, by an unmeaning adoption of his name petitions to the Supreme Disposer, frequent requests that the universal God and Father, by a reverence which re this evil might be averted.

and the terror of the law.

And now comes another of the issues; and we are gain speaking, and petitioning, and protesting. And w much effect will it all have? Like the boy in the The parchment wall that bars us from the least of hufable, we have cried wolf so often, that the South do not believe there is any wolf about us, and have no fear. They have the penetration of old birds, and are not to be frightened by a scarecrow. So I say again and again, and let it be dwelt upon forever, until men feel the truth, that the only course left us is, to acr ourfeel the truth, that the only course left us is, to act our-selves; not alone on the defensive, but on the offensive; not by petitioning to resist the encronchments of the Man is more than Constitutions; better rot beneath the not by petitioning to resist the encroschments of the own country. Attack slavery itself! Bring in a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery, failing which, bring n another for the dissolution of the Union, and pass it, and let the South stand or fall alone. And it will not be long before the question is settled. Let them once they will crouch at once; for they know, and some of their most honest statesmen have confessed, that they ould not live an hour separate from the North.

We make a great disturbance, if any man dare say word of dissolving the Union. But it is the only thing But if man before his duty with a listless spirit stands, to be done, if we are to do any thing. Slavery will Ere long the great Avenger takes the work from out his never be repealed without. Our present Constitution, sustaining slavery, can never be amended without And, whatever disasters might temporarily befall the country in consequence of such a measure, are, before God and man, as dust in the balance, compared with the iniquity and misery of the system, and of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter, he saysthe terrible prostitution of all that is noblest in us of I have already spoken of Mrs. E. O. Smith's lea the terrible prostitution of all that is noblest in us of feeling and motive, which our Union as it is fosters and the favor with which they met. Her creates. The South, I say, cannot exist without the North; and though they threaten us with dissolution every time we hesitate to comply with their demands for new concessions to slavery, they would sooner give up all their recent acquisitions, than take that fatal step. The more sober and honest men in that part of the control of the the country have confessed it. At the time Mr. Adams presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union, and during a debate on a resolution to censure him for so doing, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, said :-

They (the South) were the weaker the minority. The North could do what they pleased the conservative doctors worked a revolution in with them; they could adopt their own measures. All he asked was, that they would let the South know what A word of the restorative: following Mrs. Smith, he asked was, that they would let the South know what those measures were. One thing he knew well, that the State, which he in part represented, had, perhaps, a deeper interest in this subject than any other, except Maryland and a small portion of Virginia. And why? Because he knew that, to dissolve the Union, and sepasions. Smith. About one hundred and seventy-five personnel. rate the different States composing this Confederacy, sons assembled to hear this doughty champio making the Ohio River and Mason and Dixon's line man's rights—bearing the proportion to the making the Ohio River and Mason and Dixon's line and Mason and Dixon's line and Mason and Dixon's line and mason as that was done, slavery was done in Kentucky, Maryland, and a large portion of Virginia, and it would extend to all the States south of this line. The dissolution of the

And Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, used similar language as follows. He said .

dietion in terms.) what had the South to depend upon?

All the crowned heads were against her. A million of slaves were ready to rise and strike for freedom at the first lap of the drum. If they were cut loose from their friends at the North, (friends that ought to be, and friends at the North, (friends that ought to be, and assailed defenceless women hundreds of miles dis-

abolition measure than this dissolution. Every man knows, Mr. Webster and a host of others to the contrary ly come from the South, for it would be suicidal to tal receipts of his own lecture. what she considers her interest. The hope of Slavery rests on the existence of the Union as it is, with presen restrictions on any proposition for amending the Constituabolished unqualifiedly and forever! We will not re- ed off as her brothe

fear ye their fear, nor be afraid.' This, then, friends. again and again made her fatal concessions.

In view of all things, it is amusing and yet painfully as I read it, is the lesson which the Nebraska bill should miliating to witness the great fever of excitement teach us: Not simply to resist the measure, with us which now prevails among us, at the proposition to an-nul the ancient league. It is quite popular and respec-table, in the free States, now, to be opposed to the Ne-had, any effect. No! not this, but a sterner lesson far how much genuine and persistent love of liberty there has passed, and that our only hope for a future of free is in it, we might learn, was not this breach of faith to dom and justice depends upon our carrying the war complain of. Had the territory never been pledged by principle against the very life of the system itself, and solemn compact to freedom, how many voices would be declaring, that come what will, commercial distress, dumb—how much of this agitation would be hushed! stagnation of trade, or even rupture of this Union, slave-But the cautious, compromising anti-slavery spirit, ry must and shall be destroyed. Then, and not till then, which never makes a sign at any mere assault on Free- will there be stability and safety. Then, and not dom, is now venting itself through the safety-valve of till then, will there be, what now it is so hard to find, a broken faith. So now, journals, which a little while North, true and truly free. I make no appeal to you ago condemned all agitation on the subject, and de- as politicians, but I appeal to you as men and women unced as fanatics, infidels, meddlers in politics, pro- as husbands and wives, as fathers and mothers, who find fanity of the sacred office and sanctuary, ministers who in these sacred ties the blessedness of life. Pity, and said a word against the iniquity of slavery, are calling strive for those with whom these ties are ruptured at upon the pulpit to speak against this measure. But, I the will of heartless men. Pity, and work for those think those ministers who have never spoken before, had who are the victims of hourly lust, the lash, and wor

on Nebraska, than if they had denounced slavery itself as whose religion is love, whose law is, Do unto others as wilful and direct infraction of the will of the Almighty, ye would that others should do unto you, and who came and an insult to the religion founded on His word. And to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. As I could not but think of this the other day, when I re- his followers, live his law! Obey his precepts! Insult Congress, and urging the propriety of mingling in my while you forget his spirit. Insult not the majesty of members not His presence, and places the constitutional But, friends, there has been talk enough, 'tis time union of a few petty States, crowded with iniquity which or action. It is too well known how much our chatter- the darkest days of patriarchal history cannot equal, ing means. We once had anti-Texas meetings, and and which opens a deep of degradation deeper and eeches, and resolutions, and petitions, and very gen- blacker than that of Sodom and Gomorrah. Insult no eral agitation; so that one would have really thought God, I say, with a reverence that places a human covewe were in earnest, and something would be done. Mas- nant, which sanctions and sutains all this, before His achusetts spoke. Its old Cradle of Liberty rocked with own almighty law. If Nebraska be surrendered by the the tumult of stern and manly voices. Other States votes of false men, bought up by the patronage of a spoke, and protested and petitioned Congress, and yet wicked government, and the vast moneys of a repleted fexas came, through Northern votes; and then the treasury-if this fair territory be surrendered to the Mexican war, with its robbery and murder, and more dark fiend, it will be well, if it at last teach us, that our territory for the slave-driver; and the law which makes only hope is in uncompromising hostility to slavery, us all human hounds, goaded on to the pursuit of poor wherever it exists, and it to the overthrow and exterersecuted fugitives, by the whole might of government mination of that, it leads us to 'pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.'

> 'Are we pledged to craven silence? O, fling it to the man kind,
> That makes us cringe and temporise, and dumbly stand

Though we break our fathers' promise, we have noble

foe to human rights, but by carrying the war into his Than be true to Church and State, while we are doubly

We owe allegiance to the State, but deeper, truer, more, To the sympathies that God has set within our Our country claims our fealty; we grant it so, but then see we are in earnest, and mean to do something, and Before man made us citizens, great Nature made us

> 'Tis ours to save our brethren, with peace and love Their darkened hearts from error, ere they harden then

## REV. MILTON BRAMAN.

In a recent letter from the Honesdale corresponder

short, they caught a glimpse of the truth, that shis not forever destined to act in the menial capac ity of a scene-shifter. Those who were loudest if more rational view of the matter. And although the modesty of the tea-drinking community wer the conservative doctors worked a revolution in

was not very encouraging, but Mr. Braman was portion of Virginia, and it would extend to all the States south of this line. The dissolution of the Union was the dissolution of Slavery. It had been the common practice for Southern men to get up on this floor, and say, 'Touch this subject, and we will dissolve the Union as a remedy.' Their remedy was the destruction of the thing which they wished to save, and any sensible man could see it. If the Union were dissolved into two parts, the slave would cross the line, and then turn round and curse his master from the other control, that no one, not even the closest observer, could discover in his voice, features or gestures. could discover in his voice, features or gestures the faintest indications of the within. On the contrary, his reverence was as calm and mechanical as a school-boy. It was stolid Sancho imitating his master's famous till against the windmills. Like an avenging angel 'The Free States had a majority of 44 in that House. Under the new census, they would have 53. The cause of the slaveholding States was getting weaker and weaker, and what are they to do? He would ask his Southern friends, what the South had to rely on, if the Union were dissolved? Suppose the dissolution could be peaceably effected, (if that did not involve a contradiction in terms.) what had the South to depend upon? nn: of air of—' You are done for.'

The audience was breathless. Whether amazed

without them the South had no friends,) whither were tant, or struck dumb with the profundity of his they to look for protection? How were they to sustain logic, it is difficult to say; but something seemed tant, or struck dumb with the profundity of his logic, it is difficult to say; but something seemed to have robbed the two-edged sword of his sarcasm their vitals? The more the South reflected, the more televity she must see that she has a deep and vital interest in maintaining the Union.'

And this, friends, is the simple truth. Every honest man, every man with the least spark of intelligence, knows that there could be no more radical and effectual abolition measure than this dissolution. Every man it was found necessary to draw twenty dollars from notwithstanding, that this proposition will never sober- to remunerate Mr. B., after appropriating the towith a vengeance.

HEROIC DEVOTION OF A WOMAN. We read in the tion; and yet, Northern men are frightened into yielding everything to the South, with this threat of retreating from the confederacy. Slavery will rule, if it can. It will have The name of the woman is Hypsen, by birth a Prusno regard to any plighted faith, to any claims of conscience or honor, that stand in the way of self-aggrandscience or honor, that stand in the way of self-aggrand-izement. So now it is, that the South will have Nebras-Michel. For five years she worked hard as a 'nav Michel. For five years she worked hard as a 'naxwy' at the railways. Attired as a male, she passed
vy' at the railways. Attired as a male, she passed
for a young man of about twenty or twenty-two
whole matter—the dictator of judgment, reason and conscience, and the only effective plan, quit these half-way

Her fellow-laborers had always observed the great
solicitude with which the young laborer watched cience, and the only effective plan, quit these half-way solicitude with which the young laborer watches solicitude with which the young laborer watches y, on this declaration: Slavery shall be extinguished,

—as also over her young children, whom she pass review the progress of the slave power, and judge what room we have for hope, founded on past experiences. And I quote this summary of eventful epochs, from a noble speech of a noble man in Faneuil Hall, a few days since:

Twice, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution—yes, twice, since the Declaration of Indepension of Indepension of the Pederal Constitution of Indepension of Indepensi s and sisters. It was ob

sympathy and donations from all parts of the borhood. She herself did not think any what she had done in pure dictation of and when at last she was attired as became in sex, all she was afraid of was the inconvenient the female dress in her daily labor. However, when the sex has since been and sex here.

A REVEREND JOKE. Theodore Parker and Westell Phillips are both noted Abolitionists, and but are bald-headed men:—the latter is in good that ing with evangelical churches, and the forms: ostracised from every pulpit but his own.
Rev. E. N. Kirk is the thunderer of the Rev. E. N. Kirk is the thunderer of the Cortionalists in New England. A paper was handed to Mr. K. for his signature, invol. aid of men of influence in furtherance of a man ure to provide reformatory homes for poor and a graded females in Boston. The Reversed graded females in Boston. The Reverend gents, man scanned the paper closely, and scened inclind to favor the applicant with his autograph, who his eye rested on the name above, and he said—I see a bald-headed infidel there, and must refus. see a bald-headed infidel there, and must refage I do not like to be found in such company. Use this being related to Mr. Parker, he remarked a Mr. Phillips:—'He must have meant you for know I am a Christian minister.'—New York &

LIBERAL. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is of Brok. lyn, N. Y.; Rev. E. H. Chapin is of the city of New York; Rev. Mr. Furness is of Philadelphin Mr. Beecher is Orthodox; Mr. Chapin is a United Mr. Beecher is Orthodox in Unitarian. With the facts in mind, the following anecdote will be a stood. It is taken from the Journal of Com

On Sunday morning last, Rev. Henry Was Beecher gave notice that a sermon would be ped that afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Furness, tarian,) of Philadelphia, at the Church of Re Chapin, (Universalist.) upon the subject of pn tical Religion.' He said he supposed some peop would think it strange that he, an Orthodox of gyman, should give such a notice; but though M Furness entertained a different system of theological from him, yet he was right on the great quest from him, yet he was right on the great quesso of human rights and human progress, and a mently practical Christian. He added that ame men lived better with a bad system of theology than many men did who had a good one, and the . some men could do more with a jack-knife, than also men could do with a whole chest of tools

### WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is well arranged for tre

seasons. It will remain under the medical dis-tion of Dr. George Hovr, until the return of h Rogers from Paris, in April, 1854. Tenns, usually, from 7 to 89 per week.

For treatment without board, 8 to \$4 per week.
Oct. 10, 1853.

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